A Suruey of Fraunce.

Or a

and Choyse Historie of the Motions
Kingdome, during the Raigne of
three of the most Historicall Kings that
Gouerned the same.

Namely,

is 12. Francis 1. and Henry 2.

Processe of whose Story are necessarily
all the Chiefe Actions, and Passages of
Battels, Conquests, Leagues, Enteruiewes,
uiages betweene that, and the Kingdomes of
land, Spaine, and Germany, the Kingdome of
Millaine and the Realme of Naples, for the Com-
pleat space of Threescore yeares.

the Raignes of K. *Hen.* 8. *Edw.* 6. *Q. Mary,*
Q. Elizabeth of England: The Emperour
Maximilian, and *Charles* his successor.

Troublesome Interposition of foure Popes in their
times: Their Election, Aymes, and End.

and Distinguished into Arguments and Chapters

By T. D.

LONDON
for *Leonard Becket*, and are to be sold at his shop
in the Temple. 1638.

A Continuation of the Historie of Fraunce, from the death of Charles the eight where Comines endeth till the death of Henry the second, namely till the yeere 1559.

Lewis the twelfth of that name King of Fraunce.

Cap. 1.

Lewis the twelfth commeth to the crowne, hee is deuorced from his wife, and marrieth the Lady Anne, King Charles his widow and heire of Bretaine, A briefe discourse of the euills that ensewed that marriage.

After the death of King Charles the eight, Lewis Duke of Orleans as next male of the blood royall succeeded to the crowne of Fraunce by the name of Lewis the twelfth, a Prince as well beefore as after his comming to the crowne subiect to great varietie of fortune. The first thing hee attempted after he had set-

1498.

led his eſtate, was to bee deuorced from his wife the Lady Jane daughter to King Lewis the eleuenth, pretending that hee had maried hir by conſtraint, & neuer had any carnall knowledge of hir. But becauſe hee doubted how his Realme would digeſt, ſo great an iniurie offered to this Lady, beeing a Kings daughter and ſiſter & a moſt vertuous Princeſſe, who had alſo beene his wife a great number of yeares, and had by exceſſiue ſute and manie teares begged his life of king Charles hir brother, after the wars of Bretaine ended, wherein the ſaide Duke of Orleans (as before you haue heard) was taken priſoner: hee ſought to the Pope for releſe, hoping vnder coulour of religion to cloake his vngodly purpoſe, and to iuſtifie by authoritie of the Church his ambitious deſire, to ioyne himſelfe in marriage with Anne widdow of the late King Charles and heire of Bretaine, thereby to hold ſtill the ſaid Dutchie of Bretaine vnited to the crowne of Fraunce, which otherwiſe muſt haue beene ſeuered from it, if this Lady had beene beſtowed elswhere. Alexander the ſixth ſo often mentioned in the warrs of Charles the eight, a ſpaniard borne of the houſe of Borgia continewed ſtill Pope at this time, a man apt to imbrace any wicked motion that mought tend either to the filling of his cofers, or to the aduancement of his houſe. This Pope had a ſonne named *Valentinus Borgia*, (a ſinke of all filthineſſe) the ſelfe ſame that had beene hoſtage with king charles in his Italian warrs being at that time

time a Church man and named Cardinall of Valence: & had escaped from him as in the said warrs of Italy mention is already made. This Borgia having lately renounced his Cardinalls hatt, had betaken himselfe to the warres, & was entred into the kings pay. And his father exchaunging spirituall graces for temporall possessions, was contented to graunt the king a Bull of deuorce from the said Lady *Iane* his wife with these conditions, that his said sonne *Borgia* mought bee made Duke of *Valence* a Citie in Daulphine, haue the charge of a company of men of armes vnder the king, marry with *Charlotte* Daughter of *Monsieur d'Alebret* a great Prince in *Guyenne*, & receaue a yearely pension of 20000. crownes and as much reuenew of inheritance, all the which conditions were yelded vnto, & by that meanes the Bull of deuorce obtained, and the king maryed the sayde Queene *Anne* heyre of *Britaine*. I know not well who is most to bee cryed out of in this case, either the Pope for graunting so wicked a Bull, or the king for his extreame ambition & ingratitude towards his wife, or his people for soothing him vp & encouraging him to so detestable a fact, or the Queene *Dowager* hir selfe in accepting so vngodly a mariage, especially considering that she hauing been maried before to a king of France whom shee could not enioy but by dismission of his former wife to giue hir place: and beeing punished therefore as well by the sodaine death of the sayde king hir husband, as by the losse of all hir children 1499.

begotten in that vnlawfull marriage: durſt now not withſtanding aduenture vpon a ſecond huſband after the ſame ſort. But ſure it well appeared that God was much offended with this match, for if we conſider firſt the Popes end & his ſonnes, the one of the which poyſoned himſelfe with a flaggon of wine, which his ſaid ſonne and he had prepared for the poyſoning of certaine Cardinals their enemies, and the other after all his great cõqueſts in Italie & his fauours in Fraunce, was ſodainely ſpoyled of all that he held in both thoſe Countries, ſent priſoner into Spaine, and laſtly ſlaine being a miſerable vagabond in the realme of Nauarra: Secondarely if we behold the miſeries that fell vpon the king, and the great diſhonors and loſſes he receaued euen till the time of his death, being toſſed and chaſed like a tennis ball, firſt cleane out of Italie by a Prince in power much inferiour to himſelfe, and afterwards almoſt cleane out of his owne realme by a confederacie of moſt of the Princes and ſtates of Chriſtendome againſt him in the laſt periode of his age: Thirdly if wee way with our ſelues the continuall troubles the realme of Fraunce hath endured euer ſince this wicked maryage, vnder the gouernment of this Ladies of-ſpring euen till this very day: Laſtly if wee obſerue how in this our age hir diſcent is vtterly diſpoſſeſſed of hir Dutchie of Bretaine (which was the onely occaſion of this vngodly match) and the ſayd Dutchie fallen to the hands of a king a meere ſtranger to hir & none of hir line: we

muſt

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muſt of neceſſiti: confeſſe that God is a iuſt iudge, and puniſheth ſharplie ſuch offences, howſoeuer flatterers that are about Princes ſooth them vp and encourage them to ſuch wicked acts cleane forgetting God and his commaundements, if the breach thereof may further their affaires or enlarge their dominions. Examples heerof are plentifull both in ſacred and prophane Hiſtories, ſo that it were but loſt labour to ſpend much breath in this diſcourſe.

Cap. 2.

The king conquereth the Dutchie of Milan, Lodouic Sforce recouereth it, and preſently after loſeth it againe, and both hee and his brother Cardinall Aſcanius are caried priſoners into France.

His matter of deuorce hauing ſucceeded according to the Kings deſier, hee made peace with all his neighbours roũd about him, namely with *Ferdinande* King of *Aragon*, *Maximilian* King of *Romaines* and *Archduc Philip* his ſonne, and with *Henry* King of *England*, which beeing done hee preſently leuied men, and made friends on all ſides, purpoſing to inuade the Dutchie of Milan, held ſtill as yet by Lodouic Sforce ſurnamed the Moore, the ſelfe ſame that called King Charles the eight into Italie as before you haue heard: which alſo the King ſoone conquered, for you ſhall vnderſtand that the ſaide

Lodouic was hated of his owne people, as well becauſe of his great tirannie, as alſo for poyſoning his Nephew right heire of Milan, at the leaſt heire before him. Farther hee was fallen out with his beſt friends ỹ Venetians about Piſa, who alſo partly for extreame hatred that they bare againſt him: and partly for greedineſſe of Cremona & the countrey of Guyradadda, which the king promiſed them for their part of the victorie: dyd not onely incourage the king to paſſe into Italie and inuade Milan, but entered alſo into league with him, ſo that the ſaide Lodouic was deſtitute of all help, the Pope and the Venetians beeing in league with the King, and the poore King of Naples Frederic vnable to defend his owne, much leſſe to giue Lodouic any ayde. So that after the French armie had taken *La Rocc ad' Arazza, Anon, Valentia, Baſignane, Voghera, Chaſteauneuf, Pontcorona*, and *Tortona*: and that Galeas of Saint *Seuerin* to his great reproch, had through cowardiſe abandoned *Alexandria* and *Dertona*, and that *Pauia* had of their owne accord receiued the French, the Venetians alſo inuading the ſaid *Dutchie* of *Milan* on the other ſide: the ſaid Lodouic aſtoniſhed with the loſſe of ſo many townes, miſtruſting his owne people, and beeing abandoned of all his friends & principall ſeruants: fled with his children and a great maſſe of monie to the Emperour *Maximilian* into *Germanie*, preſently after whoſe departure the Citie of Milan yeelded to the French, the Caſtle being alſo deliue-

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ied vnto them by the treaſon of *Bernardin de Corte* Captaine thereof. Soone after the whole ſtate of Genoua ſubmitted it ſelfe likewiſe to the King, and Cremona with the Countrey of Guyradadda were deliuered to the Venetians according to the Kings promiſe. In eight daies Lodouic loſt this rich and noble Dutchie, ſo ſmall aſſuranee is in worldly honors. The king hauing ſetled the ſtate of Milan, & abated ỹ exceſſiue exactions ỹ they paide in Lodouics time, to ỹ great though not to the full contentment of the people, for they looked to haue had all paiments cleane aboliſhed and taken away, and hauing giuen forces to the Duke of Valentinois for the recouerie of thoſe townes in Romania that appertained to the Church: returned to Lyons, where hee was welcommed with new ioyes becauſe of the birth of his Daughter Claude. But 1500
in his good ſucceſſe was ſoone altered, for the *Milanois* beeing by nature variable and inconſtant, and alſo miſliking the rough gouernement of Maiſt Iames of Treuoul, whom the king had left beſide him for his Lieutenant, who beeing of the Guelph faction, vſed to rudely thoſe of the faction Gubeline: and farther the people not beeing able to endure the inſolencies of the French ſouldiours: ſecretly ſolicited Lodouic to returne, who not omitting this opportunitie, but leuying with ſpeed 8000 Swyſſers, by the fauour of the Emperour *Maximilian* but with his owne money, and 8000. Italians, entered into the Dutchie of Milan with all diligence,

diligence, and as ſodainely recouered the whole countrey as beefore hee had loſt it, all ſaue the Caſtle of Milan with ſome other few places, and the ſtate of Genoua which held ſtill for the king, ſuch mutabilitie is not onely in the people of this eſtate, but in all the vulgare ſort throughout Italie. Beeſides all this *d'Aubigny* and Treuoul Gouernours of the French in the ſayde Duchie were at great variance, which vtterly ſubuerted the kings affliſted affaires, in ſuch ſort that hee was forced to remoue them both and to commit the gouernement of the armie to Trimouille, who by his wiſdome hauing reconciled them together, ioyned them in equall authoritie with himſelfe, ſo that the armie for two gouernours had three. But the king beeing exceedingly moued with this ſodaine loſſe of the Duchie of Milan leuyed 600 Launces and a great armie of Swyſſers and ſent them with all diligence to Milan, which Lodouic vnderſtanding retired to Nouara, where the French armie beeſieged him. And notwithſtanding that he were in ſtate to fight with his enemies and ment alſo ſo to doe: yet the Swyſſers that ſerued him beeing corrupted with French crownes by meanes of the Swyſſers Captaines that were in the French Campe, refuſed to fight againſt their countrey men and kinſmen, wherewith Lodouic beeing in vtter deſpaire, and doubting to bee deliuered by them into his enemies hands, with great difficultie obtained of them that hee might march among them as a common Swyſſer ſouldi-

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our till hee ſhould bee conueyed to ſome place of ſafetie. But the matter beeing diſcouered to Trimouille, whoſe mony made euery thing knowen vnto him: he was apprehended as he marched like a common ſouldier among them, & preſently ſent into Fraunce, where hee remayned priſoner in the tower of Loches till his death, not once being admitted to ý kings preſence nor ſpeech. And ſo this Prince whoſe ambitious deſires cauſed him, firſt to poiſon his Nephew, and then to ſet all Italie on fier by calling in the French, and likewiſe to depart from his league with the Venetians (being his onely ſaftie) for greedines of hauing the towne of Piſa, which he ſought to draw out of their ſubiection to his obedience, and laſtly who neuer held faith nor promiſe with any man longer then it ſerued for his owne profit, was now abandoned of all men, and betrayed by thoſe whom hee had brought into Italy for his principall ſuccour and defence, and ended his daies in a miſerable dongeon, where all his extrauagant thoughts were cloaſed vp within the compaſſe of a narrow rome, his brother the Cardinall *Aſcanius*, found meanes to conueigh his brothers children ſafe into Germany, but was himſelfe ſoone after his brother taken priſoner by the Venetians, and ſent likewiſe by the Kings commaundement (though not without great diſhonor to the Venetian eſtate) into Fraunce, where he was vſed with much more fauour and liberty than his brother was (for he had the whole Realme of Fraunce

for his priſon) and in the end by the meanes or rather through the ſimplicitie of the Cardinall of Amboyſe returned againe into Italie, where hee was reſtored to his former eſtate and dignitie. And thus the King ſoone recouered the Dutchie of Milan.

Cap. 3.

By a confederacie beetweene the kings of Fraunce and Spaine, Frederick King of Naples looſeth his realme. The two Kings part it beetweene them, the King of Spaine in the end obtaineth the whole, Pope Alexander dyeth Iulius the ſecond ſuccedeth.

1501. BVT this Ptinces minde not beeing ſatisfied with one good ſucceſſe, but the more hee conquered the more his ambition being inflamed, he determined to attempt the conqueſt of the Realme of NAPLES not long beefore reuolted from his predeceſſor, as in KING CHARLES his warrs of Italy ample mention is already made.

And to the end hee mought obtayne the victorie

tortie without any reſiſtaunce, hee determined to make the KING of SPAINE partaker with him of the bootie, leaſt hee beeing a neighbour in the Ile of SICILE to the Realme of NAPLES and a kinſeman to the King thereof, and hauing alſo forces alreadie entered into the Countrey for the ſayde Kings defence: ſhould hinder his conqueſt of the ſaide Realme.

This offer was ſoone embraced by the KING of SPAINE, who beeing receyued into the ſtrong places of the ſaide Realme of NAPLES, vnder colour of defending them for KING FREDERIC, detayned them for him ſelfe and vtterlie ruinated the ſayde FREDERIC, notwithſtanding both the truſt that hee had repoſed in the KING of SPAINE, and the neere kindred that was betweene them.

Thus FREDERIC beeing at one inſtant inuaded by the FRENCH and betrayed by the SPANIARD, yeelded his Realme in deſpite of the ſayde KING of SPAINE into the handes of KING LEWIS, and went with him into FRAVNCE, where hee liued in verye honourable eſtate till his death.

But his ſonne Ferdinand Duke of Calabria, whome Conſalue the king of Spaines generall in the ſaide Realme of Naples, had giuen his oath to ſet at libertie, ſo ſoone as he ſhould bee deliuered into his hands: was notwithſtanding the ſayd oath ſent into Spayne to the king of ARAGON,

where (after manie yeeres impriſonment) hee marryed in the yeare 1522. with the Ladie Germane of Foix, widdow of the ſaide king of Aragon, a rich Ladie but barrayne, which marriage was made by the Emperovr Charles, who greatly fauoured the ſaide Duke of Calabria, becauſe hee had refuſed to be taken out of *La Rocca Sciatiua*, which was the priſon wherin he lay, and to bee made head of a rebellion that happened in Spaine called *La Santa giunta* whereof heereafter mention ſhall bee made. This *Ferdinand* Duke of Calabria was the laſt of the race of the firſt *Alfonſe* King of Naples, for two of his bretheren died before him, one in Italy the other in Fraunce. But to returne to the Hiſtory, the treaſon of the King of Spaine towardes King *Frederic* was no greater in this action, than the error of the king of Fraunce, as the ſequele well delared. For whereas the ſaide *Frederic* offered King Lewis to hold the Realme of Naples of him, and to pay him for it yeerely a great tribute, by meanes whereof no man ſhould haue commaunded in the ſaide Realme but his tributarie king (who alwaies muſt haue depended vpon him) and himſelfe: he now called in a neighbour Prince, though not ſo mightie yet much more ſubtill than himſelfe, and deuided the kingdome with him beeing obtayned by his owne money and his owne ſubiectes blood, and ſoone after loſt the whole to his owne great diſhonor and damage.

For

459.

For you ſhall vnderſtand that the very next yeere after the partition made of the ſayde Realme beetweene theſe two Princes, they fell at varience about the bounds of their territories, and beecauſe the French were at that inſtant the ſtronger, they tooke many places in the Countrey called the Capitanat (which was the prouince in controuerſie beetweene them) from the Spaniards. But the next yeere after the Spaniards haueing renforced their companies not onely recouered all their loſſes, but alſo wanne diuers places frō the French, & namely Rvbos a towne not far from Barletta, where alſo they tooke priſoner *Monſeur de la Paliſſe*. And notwithſtanding that by the entermiſe of *Archduc Philip* ſonne in law to the king of Spaine (who this yeere came into Fraunce) a peace was concluded betweene the kings of Fraunce and Spaine, vpon the ſecuritie whereof king Lewis wholy repoſing himſelfe, forbare to ſend new ſupplies to Naples: yet the king of Spaine very cunningly delayed the confirmation of the ſayde peace beecauſe hee ſaw his affaires to proſper well in Italie through the French kings ouergreat credulitie and negligence, and in the end flatly diſauowed al his ſonne in laws actions. And Conſalue his Generall in the ſayde Realme of Naples notwithſtanding the Archducs commaundements often ſent vnto him to ſurceaſe all Hoſtilitie in thoſe parts: not onely refuſed ſo to doe becauſe hee receiued noe ſuch commaundement from his Maſter, but alſo proceeded ſtill in

1502.

1503.

his conqueſts, and wanne from the French diuers townes, defeated the Duke of Atry who led certaine French bandes and tooke him priſoner, and afterward alſo ouerthrew Monſieur *d'Aubigny* and tooke him priſoner, and laſtlie at the battayle of Cirignolles vanquiſhed the whole power of france, and ſlew in the fielde with diuers noble men the braue Duke of Nemovrs generall of the French forces.

Farther the ſayde Conſalue vſing the benefit of this victorie marched preſently before Naples, and without reſiſtance entered into the towne and reduced it to the obedience of the King of Spaine, and ſoone after tooke alſo the Caſtles, and conquered almoſt the whole Realme. In the meane time dyed Pope Alexander the ſixt, and Pivs the third was choſen Pope, who dying alſo at the ende of ſixe and twentie dayes, the Cardinall *Petri ad Vincula* (ſo often mentioned in the warrs of Charles the eight) ſucceeded by the name of Ivlivs the ſecond.

The King in the meane time made great preparation to recouer his Realme of Naples ſo ſhamefully and diſhonorably loſt, and entered as farre as the Riuer Garilliano called Liris in auncient times, where diuers attempts were made by the French to paſſe the ſayde Riuer, which all were ouerthrowen and brought to nought by the wiſdome and induſtrie of Conſalue.

In

461.

In the ende, what through want of victualls and lack of money which the kings officers most shamefullie detayned from them, by meanes also whereof the companies that the King payed were not halfe compleat: what through foule weather and what through the industrie and diligence of Consalue who tooke aduauntage of all these their disorders: the French were forced to abandon their fortes vppon the sayde Riuer, and to retire to Caietta which they yet held, whether not onely the sayde inconueniences accompanied them, but also Consalue with all speede pursued them and there beesieged them.

But they not beeing able to defend the towne 1504
yeelded it by composition and retourned into Fraunce, and thus Consalue obtayned the Realme of Naples without bloudshed, and had euer after the Title of great Captaine, beecause of his noble exployts giuen vnto him.

Frederic

Cap. 4.

Frederic King of Naples and Elizabeth Queene of Spaine both dye, by a mariage betweene the King of Aragon and the Lady Germanie Foix, peace is made betweene Fraunce and Spaine. Archduc Philip dyeth. Bolonia is reſtored to the pope, Genoua rebelleth and is ſoone reduced to the Kings obedience.

1504. IN this yeere dyed FREDERIC king of Naples, and likewiſe ELIZABETH Queene of Caſtile wife to king Ferdinand, whoſe death cauſed the ſaid king Ferdinand the rather to deſire peace with Fraunce, becauſe hee doubted that the gouernment of Caſtile (notwithſtanding his wiues teſtament whereby hee was appointed Gouernour thereof during his life) ſhould bee taken from him, and deliuered to *Archduc Philip* his ſonne in law, whoſe wife was heyre thereof.

1505. The yeere 1505 was a yeere ſubiect to great Famine and Peſtilence, and in this yeere a ſecret confederacie betweene the greateſt Princes in Chriſtendome againſt the Venetians beegan couertly to bee treated of, which afterwards alſo tooke effect. And the better to bring that matter to paſſe, by practiſe of the Pope who was a deadly enemy to the Venetians, as was alſo the King of Fraunce,

463.

Fraunce, becauſe for want of their help he loſt the Realme of Naples as hee ſaide: peace was concluded betweene Fraunce and Spaine, the French king enchning thereunto, to the end hee mought haue his reuenge of the ſaid venetians, & the ſpaniard by that meanes to haue a rampar againſt his ſon in law the Archduc Philip, wherfore in conſideration of a marriage betweene the ſaid King of Spaine and the Lady Germaine of Foix ſiſters daughter to the king of Fraunce, the ſaide King yelded vp to the king of Spaine all his title & intereſt to the Realme of Naples, by the which meanes theſe two Princes that ſo long had continued in deadly warrs, concluded peace and became friends & allies. And the king of Spaine heereby alſo fortified himſelfe mightely againſt his ſonne in law the Archduc Philip who in the beginning of the yeere 1506 failed into Spaine 1506.
with a purpoſe to take the gouernment of Caſtile in to his owne hands. But by the entermiſe of the nobles of the realme, an accord was made betweene his father in law & him, and the king of Aragon departed into his realme of Naples with very honorable conditions. But not long after died the Archduc, & becauſe his wife daughter of the ſaid King Ferdinand was diſtracted of hir wits, both hir ſelfe (being mad in all points but in this) & likewiſe hir whole realme of Caſtile reuoqued king Ferdinand out of Italy & reeſtabliſhed him in the gouernment of Caſtile, till ſuch time as Charles the ſaide Archdues ſonne & nephew of the ſaid Ferdinand being

very yong ſhould be of age to gouerne the Realme him ſelfe. About this tyme alſo the Pope by ayde of the French king, recouered *Bolonia* from the *Bentiuoli* though litle to the kings honor who had receiued the ſayd citie of *Bolonia*, & the *Bentiuoli* into his protection in the yeare 1500, & yet now betraied thē to the Pope, more regarding the Popes pleaſure, thē his owne honour and faith, for the which fact ỹ Pope wel requited him as hereafter you ſhall heare. But to returne to the french affaires. The *Genuoys* ſeing ỹ Kings greatnes ſo mightely to decline in Italie by loſſe of the realme of *Naples*, and being alſo deſirous to recouer their libertie; determined to rebell, and to withdraw their obedience frō him, which alſo they did, and began firſt to chace away his officers, & afterwards to ſpoile the noble mens houſes in the towne. But the king being aduertiſed thereof, paſſed in perſon with a mightie armie into Italie, & ſoone reduced them to their former obedience, which being done he preſently diſmiſſed his army and returned into France, therby deliuering all the ſtates of Italie frō the ielouſie they had conceiued of him, that he ment to make ſome farther attempt.

Cap. 5.

A confederacie is made at Cambray againſt the venetians, the french ouerthrow them at the battell of Guyradadda.

1508. SOone after this, the practiſe aboue mentioned againſt the Venetians, which had been long treated off vnder hand, & had long ere this ben concluded

ded, but that ſo many ſtrings could not ſo ſoone be tuned (for ỹ Pope & the kings of Romains, Fraũce & Aragon were concurring in the accion): brake openly foorth. For you ſhall vnderſtand that Pope *Iulius* hating the Venetians extremly, becauſe they detained from him certain townes in *Romania* belõging to the Church, & receiued into their protection the church rebells, namely, the *Bentiuoli* & others: laboured to make peace among theſe Princes, and to conuert their armes not againſt the Infidels but againſt the ſaid Venetians, which alſo he effected in the end, the rather becauſe euery one of theſe Princes had priuate quarells to them.

The Popes quarell you haue already heard, and the cauſe of the french kings diſpleaſure towards them I haue in part touched alſo before, & ſaid it was for that they refuſed to ayde him in his wars of Naples according to their league, which was ỹ onely loſſe of the ſaid realme as he ſaid. But in very deede his principall hatred againſt thẽ, was becauſe they held *Cremona* & the coũtrie of *Guiradadda* members of ỹ *Duchie* of *Milan* which notwithſtanding ỹ they wer deliuered to thẽ by his own agreemẽt, at ſuch time as they aided him to chace *Lodouic Sforce* out of the ſaid duchie: yet now conſidering their ingratitude towards him, & withall how neceſſary thoſe countries were for the ſtrength & defence of ỹ ſaid Duchie of Milan: he determined to recouer thẽ againe into his owne hands. *Maximilian* and the *Archduc Charles* his Nephew had an auncient quarell to thẽ, firſt for *Verona*, *Padoua*, *vincenſe* and diuers other

townes with helde from the Empire, and ſecondarelie for the countries of *Friull* and *Treuiſa*, which they with hold from the houſe of Auſtria.

Beſides that Maximillians quarrell was lately greatlie increaſed, for euen in this very yeere 1508, they had not onely denied him paſſage through their countries for his ſouldiers, whoſe paſſage he pretended to be onely becauſe he ment to goe to take the crowne imperiall at Rome, though they knew well the contrarie: but had alſo defeated his companies being entred into their dominions by force. And notwithſtanding that they had reaſon ſo to doe knowing his purpoſe to be no thing leſſe then that which he pretended, & that he came with a reſolution to ſurpriſe thoſe places which he claimed to be his: yet this defeate of his men exaſperated him not a little againſt them, for few Princes can endure the contrarying of their wills be it neuer ſo iuſtly done.

The king of Spaine likewiſe hated them becauſe they held in the realme of Naples certaine townes engaged to them by Ferdinand King of Naples in the warrs of Charles the eight, which by no meanes they would reſtore.

Thus all theſe princes beeing animated againſt them, a general league was concluded among them
1509. againſt the ſaid Venetians at Cambray. The Pope began firſt with ſpirituall armes, and ſent forth a terrible bull againſt them, from the which they appealed to the next generall Counſell.

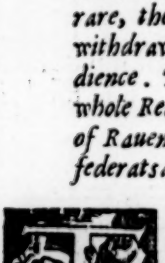
But

But of all the other Princes the king of Fraunce was first in a redinesse and with an armie of 24000 men inuaded their dominions. And they encountered him with noe lesse forces, and vnder the conduct of Aluiane & the Earle of Petillian gaue him battaile, in the which they were ouerthrowen, Petillian sayde through Aluianas temeritie and ouergreat heate, and Aluiana sayde through Petillians cowardise or malice, who would not ayde him with his troups beecause the battaile was fought against his aduice.

But howsoeuer it were, certaine it is that the Venetians lost in this battayle 10000 men, and Aluiana himselfe was taken prisoner therein. This battell is called the battell of Guiradadda or *de la Vaile*. After this victorie almost all the townes that the Venetians held in Italie, yeelded to the king, who restored to the king of Romaines those that he pretended Title to, & to the Pope those that hee quarded, which being done he returned to Milan. This yeare dyed Henry king of England the two and twenteth of Aprill to whom succeeded Henry his sonne, a young Prince eighteene yeares of age, of whom heereafter ample mencion shall bee made, and this yeare also the seuenteenth of October dyed *Philip de Commines* Lord of Argenton, a worthie counseler and no lesse worthie writer.

Cap. 6.

The Venetians are reconciled to the Pope and the King of Aragon, all they three ioyne together againſt the King. The Swyſſers alſo become the Kings enemies, the quarell betweene the Pope and the Duke of Ferrare, the Pope loſeth Bolonia. The King withdraweth himſelfe from the Popes obedience. The Pope excommunicateth the whole Realme of Fraunce. The battayle of Rauenna wherein the Pope and his confederats are ouerthrowen.



THE Venetians beeing thus low brought and ſeeing ſo many princes againſt them, determined to take ſome courſe to diſſolue this cõfederacie, wherfore they humbled themſelues firſt vnto the Pope, and found meanes to be reconciled vnto him, for you ſhal vnderſtand that after this victorie aboue mentioned, partly commiſeration of the venetians moued him to fauour them, but eſpecially the kings greatneſſe in Italie beecame very odious & terrible vnto him, in ſuch ſort that he alſo ſecretly withdrew the king of Aragon from the kings friendſhip, & ioyned him in league with the Venetians: they reſtoring vnto him the ports in Pouille aboue mencioned which they held: and the Pope himſelfe putting him into a continuall ielouſie that if the french affaires proſpered

pered in Italie, he ſhould bee conſtrained againe to fight for the realme of Naples, notwithſtanding his mariage with the kings niece. But in very truth the thing that moſt troubled the Pope, & moſt cauſed him to enuie the kings good ſucceſſe, was ielouſie of his owne eſtate, beecauſe many cardinalls hated him, and obiected many crimes againſt him, all the which had intelligence with the king, wherfore the ſaide Pope to the ende hee mought omit no thing that tended to the ouerthrow of the kings proceedings & theſe Cardinalls practiſes, hiered the Swyſſers to inuade the Duchie of Milan and to abandon their league with the french, which being begun by Lewis the xi. expired at this very inſtant, & could not be renewed, beecauſe the Swyſſers demanded proudly greater pẽſions thẽ they had before, which the king partly through diſdaine & partly through couetouſneſſe would not condeſcend vnto, whereupon they entered into league with ẏ Pope againſt the king, & inuaded ẏ dutchie of Milan, but for wãt of victuals & monie they were forced at this time to returne home, without any exploit done. Farther the ſaid Pope now ſhewing himſelfe openly to bee the kings enemy, together with ẏ Venetians prepared a nauie to ſurpriſe *Genoua*, and ſo this Pope that was the firſt kindler of this warre againſt the Venetians, & the principall author of the league of *Cambray*: was alſo himſelfe the firſt that brake it, notwithſtanding all the kindeneſſe that hee had receaued at the kings hands. 1510.

But

But the nauie aboue mentioned appoynted to inuade Genoua was ouerthrowen and diſperſed by the French nauie, and ſo all the Popes enterpriſes againſt the king fayled and came to naught, farther you ſhall vnderſtand that the Pope had a quarell to the Duke of Ferrara, as well for certaine townes which hee withheld from the Church: as alſo for ſelling of ſalt at Comache without the Popes permiſſion, which thing beeing his vaſſall hee mought not doe as the Pope ſayde, for the which cauſe hee inuaded his countries, but the king to requite the Popes diſloyaltie and ingratitude towards him, receiued the Duke into his protection and defended him againſt the Pope, which not a litle increaſed their euill will.

1511. The king alſo to crie quittance with the Pope, tooke Bolonia from him, which not long beefore hee had deliuered to him, and reſtored it to the *Bentiuoli*, whom alſo hee receiued into his protection, by meanes whereof extreame hatred grew beetweene the Pope and the King, ſo farre foorth that the King withdrew his Realme from his obedience, and celebrated a councell at Piſa againſt him, which was afterward tranſported to Milan. And the Pope on the other ſide excomunicated the whole Realme of Fraunce, and celebrated a counſell at Lateran againſt the king. But not onely ſpirituall but alſo temporall armes were exerciſed betweene them, for the Pope hiered the Swyſſers to inuade the Dutchie of Milan the ſecond time, but they

they being corrupted with French crownes, ſoone returned home & deluded the Popes hope, which hee perceauing waged a great armie of Spaniards and Italians againſt the king and againſt the Counſell (or as hee termed it the Conuenticle) of Piſa, and the king on the other ſide in the name of the ſayde counſell of Piſa ſent a mightie armie againſt the pope, as a Simoniac, a trobler of Chriſtendome, a drunkard, and a periure. And after diuers skirmiſhes beetweene the two armies, and ſurpriſes of townes, and ſuch like feates of warre achieued, enſwed the great battayle of Rauenna, which was fought vpon Eaſter day. It is written by diuers that Pope Iulius ſeeing his forces iſſew out of Rome, tooke Peters keyes and threw them into the Riuer, and withall girt himſelfe with a ſword, adding theſe wordes, that ſince Peters keyes could doe him no more ſeruice, hee would ſee if Paules ſword could ſtand him in any better ſteede, which accion of his the learned Melanthon hath properly expreſſed by theſe verſes folowing. 1512.

In Gallum vt fama eſt bellum geſturus acerbum,
armatam educit Iulius vrbe manum,
accinctus gladio claues in Tibridis amnem
proïcit, & ſæuus talia verba facit:
Cum Petri nihil efficiant ad prelia claues
auxilio Pauli forſitan enſis erit:

Which may bee thus Engliſhed.

When Iulius againſt the force of Fraunce
ſent foorth his troups armed with pike & launce:
this fury fell inflamde with ire and moode
the ſacred keyes into the famous flud
of Tyber flange, and tho with might and maine
wayuing his glaiue thus ſpake in great diſdaine,
ſith Peters keyes auayle naught in this caſe
the ſword of Paule ſhall now ſupply their place.

But to returne to the Hiſtorie. In the battaile of Rauenna aboue mentioned, the Pope with his confederats namely the king of Aragon & the Venetians wer ouerthrowen. But *Monſieur de Foix* the kings nephew & generall of his forces, through his owne to great hardineſſe or rather raſhneſſe, purſuing his enimies with a ſmall troupe was entrapped and ſlaine, whoſe death the king tooke ſo greuouſly that he wiſhed he had redemed his life with ŷ loſſe of al that he held in Italie. The ſaid *de Foix* his death ſo aſtoniſhed the French armie though victorious, that for want of a generall ſufficient to ſupplie his place, they purſewed not the victorie as they ought to hauedone, but gaue their enemies libertie to breath & repaire their forces, which if they had not done, the king mought not onely haue recouered the realme of NAPLES, but alſo haue diſpoſed of all the reſt of Italie as it had pleaſed himſelfe. Rauenna was ſacked in reuenge of *Monſieur de Foix* his death.

Cap. 7.

The king celebrateth the counsell of Pisa against the Pope, and the Pope the counsell of Lateran against him. The Pope stirreth vp Maximilian the Emperor, the kings of England & Spaine, the venetians, & the swissers against the king. The king loseth Milan and Genoua. The king of Spaine conquereth Nauarra.

AFter this victorie the king returned to celebrate the counsell of Pisa, and by authoritie thereof to depose the Pope, hauing the Emperour *Maximilian* in apparance concurring with him, and as some report affecting the Papacie for himself, & meaning to resigne ỹ empire to his nephew Charles though as yet but a childe. Notwithstanding soone after secretly hee reconciled himselfe to the Pope, & vtterly abandoned the French. But the Pope by the ouerthrow which he had receiued at Rauenna, and the great charges he had sustained in these wars the burthē wherof had lyen vppon his shoulders, beeing brought to great pouertie, and doubting also what would bee the issue of the schisme in the Church: sought for peace with the king, onely craving at his hands that hee would relinquish the protection of the duke of *Ferrara*, which the king vtterly refusing, the Pope fell farther out of pacience with him then euer hee was beefore.

And ſo happely it came to paſſe at that very inſtant for the Popes affaires, that the king of Aragon ſent him a ſecret meſſage to perſwade him to continue the warres againſt the French, aſſuring him of his ayde which thing the king of Aragon dyd, thereby to diſtract the kings forces, while hee inuaded the Realme of Nauarra, which hee was fully reſolued to attempt. And farther *Monſieur de la Paliſſe* generall of the Kings forces after *Monſieur de Foix* his death, was conſtrayned to depart out of Romania with his victorious armie to the defence of the Duchie of Milan fearing that the Swyſſers would inuade it as indeede they dyd, wherefore the Pope by theſe occaſions hauing recouered his ſpirits, and being now more animated againſt the king then euer, firſt continued his ſpirituall armes by celebrating the counſell of Lateran againſt him, and afterwards ſtirred vp not onely the Venetians, but alſo *Maximilian* the Emperour, the King of England & Spaine, and the Swyſſers to bee his enemies.

Theſe Swyſſers as before you haue heard had abandoned the kings ſeruice becauſe through couetouſneſſe hee would not augment their wages, and were entered into the Popes paye, which his error the king wold willingly haue reformed afterwards, and haue recouered them to his ſeruice againe, but neuer could till his dying day.

The king ſeeing all the Princes his neighboures in armes againſt him by the Popes practiſes, was conſtrained to withdraw his forces out of Italie for the

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the defence of his owne Realme by meanes wherof the Pope and the Venetians preuayled ſo mightely in Italie, that they recouered all the townes that were helde by the French namely *Bolonia, Cremona*, and diuers other, *Parma* alſo and *Placentia* yeelded themſelues to the Pope, yea and the King loſt his Duchie of Milan, which was deliuered to *Maximilian Sforce* (ſonne of Lodouic that died priſoner in France) vnder the protection and defence of the Swyſſers.

The ſtate of Genoua likewiſe reuolted from the king, by meanes of *Ianus Fregoſe* who was made duke thereof, & the Duke of *Ferrara* was forced to make his ſubmiſſion to ỹ Pope and to abandon the French, ſo that the king held nothing at all in Italie ſaue a few caſtles namely that of Milan & the caſtle of Cremona, which continued French ſtill till the next yeare after the battayle of Nauara, when for want of victualls they were forced to yeeld themſelues into the Duke of Milans hands, but all the reſt the King loſt almoſt in a moment and withall all his friends, a ſtrange conuerſion of Fortune that the King being conquerour loſt all, and the Pope and the Venetians being conquered wanne all.

But in truth they ſayled not with their owne winde but with other mens, for the Realme of Fraunce had at that time to many enemies by the Popes practiſes and to few friends.

Now to leaue a while the affaires of Italie and to come to the warres in Fraunce, you ſhall vnder-

ſtand that the kings of England and Spaine determined to inuade *Guyenne*. But the king of Spaine pretending the Realme of *Nauarra* to bee of great importance for the defence of the ſayde Countrey of *Guyenne*: perſwaded the engliſh men firſt to aſſault that, & from thence to enter into *Guyenne*, according wherevnto they did, & ſoone toke it being void of deſẽce & not expecting any war, which cõqueſt being achieued, and the ſayde Realme of Nauarra deliuered into the king of Spaines hands, the ſaid king with faier words diſmiſſed ỹ Engliſh men, giuing his ſon in law the king of England leaue to inuade *Guyenne* with his owne forces if he would, For he had alredie obtained his pray, by meanes wherof the Engliſh men being diſappointed of his ayde, were forced to returne home. And notwithſtanding that the king of Fraunce after the Engliſh mens departure, attempted to recouer ỹ ſaid realme of *Nauarra*: yet could he not doe it becauſe of his great affaires elſe where.

Cap. 8.

Pope Iulius dyeth, Leo the tenth ſuccedeth, the King maketh truce with the King of Spaine, & being confederated with the Venecians recouereth Milan & Genoua, which notwithſtanding preſently after the battaile of Nouara hee loſeth againe. The Venetians are ouerthrowen nere to Vincenſe.

1513. ABout this time died Pope *Iulius*, to whome ſucceded *Leo* the tenth of the houſe of *Medices*, which

which fell out well for the kings affaires, for Pope *Iulius* while he liued, ſo animated all the Princes of Chriſtendome againſt the King, that none of them would encline to make peace or truce with him, but after his death the Kings affaires began to haue a better courſe, for notwithſtanding that Pope *Leo* were not frend to the French, but had iuſt cauſe to hate them, firſt becauſe of the ſchiſme in the Church maintained by them, ſecondarily becauſe by them *Peter* of *Medices* his brother and their whole houſe was ouerthrowen and chaced out of *Florence*, as in the warrs of *Charles* the eight mention is alreadie made, and laſtly becauſe him ſelfe was taken priſoner by them at the battaile of *Rauenna* being than Pope *Iulius* Legat: yet proued he not ſo deadly an enemie to them, nor ſuch an annimater of Chriſtian Princes againſt them as his predeceſſor had been, all the which proceded of the Popes owne diſpoſition, who was a Prince by nature more enclined to pleaſures than to warrs, by meanes whereof the King, burning with a deſier to recouer his Duchie of *Milan* (the rather becauſe the Caſtles of Milan and Cremona held yet for him as before you haue heard) ſought firſt to make truce with the King of Spaine, which the ſayd King eaſelie enclined to, to the ende that in the meane tyme without any impediment of Fraunce he mought ſettle his late conqueſt of the Realme of *Nauarra*.

Farther

Farther the king entered alſo into league with the Venetians who promiſed to ayde him with 800 men of armes, 1500 light horſe, and 10000 foote men, for the recouerie of *Aſt*, *Genoua*, & the Duchie of Milan, and hee promiſed to ayde them till they had recouered all that they held in Lombardie, and in the *Marca Treuiſana* before ỳ league of *Cambray*. Thus the king being ioyned with the Venetians, & in truce with the king of Aragon, inuaded the Duchie of Milan with a mightie armie, and firſt recouered Genoua, and then all the Duchie of Milan ſaue Nouara and Coma, which held yet for *Maximilian Sforce*. Farther the French armie vnder the leading of *Trimouille* went and beeſieged Nouara, but this their good ſucceſſe in the beginning was ouerthrowen in the twinkeling of an eye, for you ſhall vnderſtand that the Swyſſers who had bound themſelues to the defence of the ſayde Duchie of Milan as before you haue heard, came to leauie the ſiege of Nouara, & had the french in ſo great contempt that they aſſaulted them vpon a ſodaine, and defeated them in their owne camp, which was one of the nobleſt victories that euer any nation obtayned.

This battaile is called the battayle of Nouara. After this victorie all the Duchie of Milan reuolted in a moment, chaced away the French, and returned to the obedience of *Maximilian Sforce*, and the king by this ouerthrow, loſt his honor, his treaſure, and all that he held in Italie as well Genoua as the whole

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whole Duchie of Milan, yea and the Caſtels of Milan & Cremona which in all theſe troubles had ſtill continued French ſeing themſelues now in vtter deſpaire of ſuccors and beeing in extreame diſtreſſe of victualls were yeelded into the Duke of Milans hands, and the Kings armie in great feare and diſtreſſe returned into Piemont.

The Venetian forces vnder the leading of Aluiana were comming to ioyne with the French, but hearing of the ouerthrow they retired to Padoua, whether the Viceroy of NAPLES and PROSPERO COVLONNE beeing in pay with the Pope and the duke of Milan went to beſiege them, but not beeing able to take the towne, they leuyed theyr ſiege, and then ALVIANA iſſewing out of the towne purſewed them and charged them, which charge they valyauntly receaued, & through the vertue of the Spaniſh footmen and cowardiſe of the Italian footemen the Venetian armie was ouerthrowen, and loſt all their artilery & cariagde, and ALVIANA retired to Treuiſa. 1512.

This battayle was fought nere to Vincenſe and the Venetians loſt in it 400. men of armes, and 4000. footemen.

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Cap. 9.

The king of England ouuerthroweth the french, winneth Therouenne and Tournay. The Swyſſers inuade Burgundy, Queene Anne dyeth, The Pope maketh peace betweene all theſe Princes. The king marieth the King of Englands ſiſter and dyeth.

THE ſame yeare alſo Henry King of Englād with a mightie armie which the Italians report to haue been to the number of 80000 men inuaded the Realm of Fraunce,& ouerthrew the French in battaile called *la iournee des eſperons*, wherin the Duke of *Longueuille* with diuers noble men of Fraunce were taken priſoners, the Emperour *Maximilian* being at that time in perſon in the king of Englands camp, & being alowed dayly by the ſayd king 100 crownes for his diet.

The Engliſh men after this battaile toke *Therouanne* the two and twentith of Auguſt, and from thence by the Emperour *Maximilians* perſuaſion went before *Tournay* which was yelded to them the nine and twentith of September, and hauing defeated in an other battaile in England the *Scots*, the ninth of September, & ſlaine their King in the feeld, who by the perſuaſion of the French had inuaded

naded the Realme of England during the Kings abſence in Fraunce: the ſayd king of England triumphantly returned home.

Farther the *Swyſſers* being ſecretly hiered with the Popes monie, who loued not the French for the reaſons aboue reherced, inuaded Fraunce alſo on the other ſide, and beſieged *Dijon* in *Burgundy*, into the which *Monſieur de la Trimoudle* had put him ſelfe, who doubting the vtter ruine of the Realme of Fraunce ſo many enemies inuading it on all ſides, without any commiſſion from the king made a compoſition with the ſayd *Swyſſers*, more neceſſarie than honorable for the Realme, which was this, that the King ſhould renounce all his right to the Duchie of Milan, and paye them at a day agreed vpon ſix hundreth thouſand Crownes, for the which alſo he deliuered them Hoſtages, and they bound them ſelues onelie to retourne home into their Countrie for that tyme.

The Pope was not a litle offended with this theyr returne, but they excuſed the matter becauſe they receaued not out of England the monie that was promiſed them, but in truth their greedineſſe of the ſix hundreth thouſand Crownes aboue mentioned was the principall cauſe of their returne, whereof notwithſtanding their hope was fruſtrate, for the King would not ratifie this diſhonorable treatie made by Trimouille notwithſtanding that it were the ſaftie of his Realme,

but ſought to content thoſe Swyſſers with other conditions, which they would not accept, but threatned if the treatie were not accompliſhed by a certaine day to ſtrike of the hoſtages heads.

1514. About the beginning of the yeare 1514. dyed Queene Anne of France: Farther you ſhall vnderſtand that the Pope being by nature an enimie to the warres and wholie giuen to delights and pleaſures, namely to Muſick, to hearing of Playes, and to beeholding of Maskes, bouffons, and ieaſters, yea ſomewhat more then was ſemely for his eſtate: Laboured earneſtly to reconcile theſe Princes and to ende the warres. But the Swyſſers would in no wiſe bee reconciled to the king. Notwithſtanding the truce betwene him & the King of Spaine was continewed, in the which alſo the Emperour *Maximilian* contrarie to his promiſe to the king of England was included, and ratefied the ſayde truce, which vnprincely dealing of the ſayde *Maximilian* cauſed alſo the king of England to encline to peace, which ſoone after namely the ſeauenth of Auguſt by meanes of the Duke of Longueuille being priſoner in England was concluded betweene king Lewis and him, and afterward in October folowing more ſtrongly confirmed by the mariage of the Lady Marie the King of Englands ſiſter with the ſayd King.

Thus the king hauing made peace with all his neighbours, and being aſſured of quietneſſe on this ſide the mountaines, turned his thoughts to the recouerie

couerie of that which hee had loſt in Italie, namely the Dutchie of Milan and the eſtate of Genoua. But being in the midſt of his preparation, and incited therevnto by the Pope (though not ſincerly as ſome thought:) ſodaine death which cutteth of all worldly cogitations ſeazed vpon him, for while hee tooke to extreame pleaſure in the excelent beutie of his young wife, without regard either of his age or the weakneſſe of his complexion, hee was aſſaulted by a feuer, wherevnto a fluxe being ioyned, hee departed almoſt ſodainely out of this preſent life the firſt day of Ianuarie in the yeere 1515. after the Ducche and Italian computation who begin the yeare at newyerſtide, but 1514. according to the French, who begin it not till Eaſter. This king liued 55. yeeres, and raigned 17.

Cha. 10.

A diſcourſe of certaine vertues and vices of King Lewis the twelfth.

BEtweene this King Lewis and Pope Iulius the 2. aboue mentioned was deadly hatred, as by the Hiſtorie aboue written eaſely you may perceiue, ſo farre foorth that they purſewed one an other not onely with armes but alſo with gybes & ſcoffes. The Pope accuſed the king of ſacriledge wherevnto the king an-

ſwered that it was moſt abſurde for him to accuſe an other of ſacrilige that miantained his eſtate onely by ſale of holy things, for the Pope made money of al eccleſiaſticall liuings & dignities, againe when the king heard that the Pope had extremely curſed him hee aunſwered that this was a Pope made to curſe but not to pray, farther the Pope called the french Micturi vinos, that is to ſay wine piſſers, noting thereby their immoderate drincking of wyne, which (as he ſaid) iſſued as it entered, but this gibe euell beſemed the Pope being himſelfe more giuen to drinke then any man in his time. But the French partly to requite this ſcoffe, & partly to content the king, made theſe verſes of the Pope.

Patria cui Genua eſt, genitricem Græcia, partum
Pontus & vnda dedit, qui bonus eſſe poteſt?
Sunt vani Ligures, mendax eſt Græcia, ponto
nulla fides, malus eſt hæc tria quisquis habet.

Which you may thus Engliſh.

Whoſe countrie is liguria, whoſe dumme of Greekiſh bloud
whoſe cradle is the ſourging ſeas, can ought in him be good?
Ligurians are counted vaine, Greekes lyers ſo I finde,
the ſea inconſtant, all theſe three hath *Iulius* by kinde.

But theſe verſes are anſwered thus on the Popes bechalfe.

Eſt

Eſt venus orta mari, Graium ſapientia, ſolers
ingenium eſt ligurum, qui malus eſſe poteſt?
cui genus vt veneri, a Graijs ſapientia, ſolers
ingenium a Genua eſt? Mome proterue tace.

Which you may thus Engliſh.

Out of the ſea dame *Venus* ſprang, with learning greece is clad
Ligurians are full of wit, how can hee then bee bad?
whoſe birth is like a Godeſſes, whoſe learning is of Grece,
whoſe wit is of Liguria, iack gyber hold thy peace.

But to returne to king Lewis, he was a prince ſubiect to great varietie of Fortune through the whole courſe of his life, both before he was King & after, but eſpecially towards his later end ſhe moſt frouned vpon him, as in this brieſe diſcourſe of his actiõs is plainely to bee ſeene, his vices were, in his youth loue of women, and in his age couetouſneſſe, which cauſed him to looſe many opportunities, beſides ỳ hee was a prince wholy gouerned by others, but his good fortune was to fall into ỳ hands of honorable perſonages, and ſuch as gouerned his Realme well. Farther he was alſo charged with ingratitude, both towards his wife who had ſaued his life, and alſo towards ſome with whom hee had liued familiarlie beefore his comming to the crowne, namely the Marſhall *Gyé*, whom alſo hee baniſhed the court, notwithſtanding the great ſeruice that hee had done the Realme.

But

But herein he is partly to be excuſed, for the ſaid Marſhalls baniſhment proceeded principally from the Queene who hated him extreamlie, becauſe the ſayde marſhall had once ſtayed hir cariage vpon the Riuer of Loyre, wherein ſhe had packed vp all the kings principall Iuells, Plate, and other things of great price, and the which ſhee was conueighing downe the ſayde Riuer to Nantes, the King being at that time very ſick and in great daunger of death. This king was alſo giuen to ſuſpicions, but that is a fault all princes are ſubiect to, eſpecially all thoſe that be wiſe, on the other ſide this king was beautified with many goodly vertues, firſt hee was ſo louing and carefull of his people, that in all his forraine warres hee could neuer be induced to increaſe his impoſitions vpon his ſubiects, true it is that when he was inuaded in his owne Realme, he was forced to leauie of them ſomewhat more then ordinarie, for the which his milde gouernment he was called Pater patriæ, ſo iuſt a Prince he was (where the neceſſitie of his affaires enforced him not to the contrarie) that the Archduc Philip committed to him at his death the gouernment of his ſonne Charles, omitting both his owne father and his father in law, being both Graundfathers to the ſaid Childe, which charge king Lewis moſt princely performed as well in the education of the ſayde Charles afterwards Emperour, as alſo in the preſeruation of all his eſtate.

Farther he was a prince voide of all pride, affable, and

and curteous to all men, and liuing in great quietneſſe & mildeneſſe, with thoſe that were familiar with him, and the ſooneſt forgetting all iniuries paſt, ſo that I cānot better cōpare him to any prince then to the Emperour ADRIAN, whoſe pleaſant anſweres and Apophthegmes being voide of all ſcurrilitie hee was alſo much addicted vnto, ſome of the which becauſe they bee worthie of memorie I will be bould to rehearſe. Hee had in king Charles his time beene euell vſed by diuers, of whom hee was aduiſed to take reuenge at his comming to the crowne, wherevnto hee aunſwered that it became not a king of Fraunce to reuenge the iniuries done to a Duke of Orleans.

Likewiſe looking vppon the roule of King Charles his ſeruaunts, he found two that had been his deadly enimies in King Charles his time, vpon each of whoſe names he made a croſſe, wherewith they being in a wonderfull perplexitie, ſuppoſed ẏ galowes to be prepared for them, which their feare being diſcouered to the king: he ſent them word to bee of good cheare, for hee had croſſed all their euell deedes out of his remembraunce, hee vſed to ſay that the condition of horſſes was much worſe then Aſſes, for Horſſes were killed vp in running poſt to Rome to fetch liuing for Aſſes, meaning vnlearned prelats, when the Queene his wife by importunitie thought to bring to paſſe a mariage betwene hir daughter Claude & Archduc Charles afterwards Emperour, the king told hir that ſhee

ſought to make a mariage betwene Cats and Mice. Againe when a certaine courtier complained grieuouſly of his wiues vnchaſtneſſe, the king hearing thereof bad him bee of good cheare, for hee that reſpected his wyues incontinencie or the Popes curſe ſhould neuer ſleepe quiet night. Diuers other ſuch like ſayings of his I could rehearce which for breuitie I ouerpaſſe.

FRANCIS THE FIRST OF *that name King of Fraunce.*

Cap. I.

King Francis commeth to the crowne, ſurpriſeth Proſpero Colonna, vanquiſheth the Swyſſers, recouereth Milan. The Pope and hee meete at Bolonia.

1515. IO Lewis the twelfth ſucceded King Francis ỹ firſt, beeing both his ſonne in law and the next of his bloud, a Prince of yong yeares, but of goodly perſonage & great magnanimitie, who finding a mighty armie in a redines, that his predeceſſor had leuied to inuade the Duchie of Milan, & burning with no leſſe deſier to recouer ỹ ſaid duchie thē his predeceſſor had done, determined to loſe no time but hauing renewed ỹ league made by ỹ late king with *Henry* king of England and with the ſelfe ſame cōditions, & likewiſe with

with the Venetians, and receaued homage at Paris by the Earle of Nassau of the Archduc Charles afterwards Emperor for Flaunders, and hauing also made peace with him with promes of mariage betwene the said Charles and ỹ Lady Renee daughter to king Lewis & sister to the Queene, and withall Genoua beeing reduced to his obedience by the meanes of *Octauian Fregose* Duke therof, who stood in continuall feare of the Duke of Milan and the Swyssers: hee presently marched with his armie towards the mountaines. *Maximilian* duke of Milan seing the tempest that hunge ouer his head, sent to the Swyssers and to Pope Leo for aide. The Pope sent to his ayde *Prospero Coulonna* with 1500. horse, whom the french vpon a sodaine (as they passed the Alpes by a secret way neuer passed before by horsemen) surprised & toke prisoner at villa francha, and defeated al his troupes. Frō thence the king marched & beesieged *Nouara* which yeelded vnto him, as did also *Alexandria, Tortona* & *Pauia* with diuers other townes: Farther to make his conquest ỹ easier, he practised to pacifie with monie the Swissers who were bound to the defence of the duchie of Milan as before you haue heard, & to cause thē to returne home, wherevnto they agreed, and receaued some small part of the kings money in such sort that the king accompted his conquest to bee at an ende. But the Cardinall of Syon so preached vnto them their league made with the Duke of Milan, that they altered their mindes.

And when the king thought they had beene telling their money, they came in a great furie and inuaded his armie, which valiantly receaued their charge. And what with force of canon ſhot, and
1514. valour of the *Gendarmerie* of France (who made amends this day for their cowardiſe at the battell of *Nouara*) but eſpecially through the great magnanimitie of the king himſelfe, they were repulſed, and ſo hewed in pieces two dayes together (for ſo long the battayle endured) that in the ende they were put to flight, & ſlaine at the leaſt 16000. of them, & their courages ſo daunted, ỳ after this they reigned not ouer princes as before times they had done.

This battaile is called the battaile of Marignian, which was fought the thirteenth of September in the yeare 1515. and was ſo bloudie on both ſides, that Maſter Iames of Treuoul who had beene in nineteene battayles, reported this to haue beene a battayle of Gyaunts, and all the other eighteene that hee had been in, in compariſon of this to haue beene but battailes of boyes.

Theſe Swyſſers purpoſe was if they had ouerthrowne the king, to haue diſpoſed at theyr pleaſure of the Duchie of Milan which wholy depended vpon them. But their hope was fruſtrate, and being thus vanquiſhed they returned home, whervpon Maximilian Sforce Duke of Milan, and the whole Countrey yeelded to the king. The ſayde *Maximilian* was ſent into Fraunce, where hee was ſo honorably entertained of the King, that notwith-

notwithstanding that he mought afterwards haue returned home, yet would he neuer so do, alledging that hee was deliuered from the seruitude of the Swyssers, the euell vsage of the Emperour, and the trecherie of the Spaniards, wherfore hee chose rather to remaine in France, wher he cõtinued till his death, which happened in the yeare 1530. After this victorie the Pope and all the Princes of Italie sought the kings amitie, so far forth ỳ the Pope met with him at *Bolonia*, & yeelded vnto him *Parma* and *Placencia* as members of the Duchie of Milan, which *Iulius* his predecessor had taken before as the possessions of the Church. About the ende of this yeare dyed the valyaunt Captaine Aluiane, hauing done great seruice at the battayle of Marignian aboue mentioned, and was very honorably buried at Venis in the Church of Saint Stephan.

Cha. 2.

The King returneth into Fraunce, recouereth the Swissers to his seruice, Ferdinande King of Spaine dyeth. Maximilian the Emperour inuadeth the Duchie of Milan. The Venetians recouer Bressa & Verona, a treatie betwene the king and Charles king of Castile at Noyon. The wars of Vrbine, Luther preacheth against the Pope.

THe King at his retourne into Fraunce left the Duke of Burbon gouernour of Milan, and so soone as hee was come into his Realme practised 1516.

to recouer the *Swyſſers* to his ſeruice, and to make a new league with them, which alſo was brought to paſſe, and they promiſed from time to time to ayde him in his warrs againſt all men, the Pope and the Empire onelie excepted. But fiue of theyr Cantons would not agree to this accord at this time. Notwithſtanding about ỹ ende of this yeare theſe fiue alſo were contented to enter into league with him, but not ſo far foorth as the other eight, for they entered into a league offenſiue with the King, but theſe fiue onely for the defence of his owne eſtate.

In this yeare dyed *Ferdinande* king of *Aragon*, and *Conſalue* otherwiſe ſurnamed the great Captaine, about a moneth before him. The Duke of *Borbon* gouernour of *Milan* for the King, according to the kings league with the *Venetians*, ſent vnto them vnder the leading of Monſieur *de Lautrech* 3000. footemen and 1000. horſe to recouer *Breſſa* & *Verona*. But becauſe the Emperour *Maximilian* enuying the kings great ſucceſſe (as did alſo the king of England) leauied men of the fiue Swyſſer Cantons that were as yet not in league with the king, and hauing receaued 50000. angels of the king of England, and being confederated with Francis Sforce brother to Maximilian aboue mentioned: inuaded the Duchie of Milan with a mightie armie of Swyſſers, Lanceknights, and Spaniards: the ſayd *Lautrech* was conſtrained to returne againe with his forces to Milan.

The

The ſayd Maximilian came before Milan with this mightie armie, but being by nature verie inconſtant, and hauing receaued out of England a new ſupply of monie, he ſodainly gaue forth that he was aduertiſed of the king of Hungaries death, which occaſiõ reuoked him of neceſſitie into Allemayne, wherevppon preſently he diſmiſſed his armie without doing any matter of moment and departed home hauing filled his baggs with ý king of Englands angells. After his departure Lautrech returned againe to ayd the Venetians, who recouered Breſſa and Verona. Farther Charles Duke of Auſtrich, & by his grandfathers death king of Caſtile, ſeeing ý kings great ſucceſſe, & doubting that he would inuade the realme of Naples which eaſely at that time he mought haue done and was alſo purpoſed to haue done, if the Emperour Maximilians deſcent into Italie had not ſtaied him, cõcluded peace with the king at Noyon, wher were great demonſtrations of amitie betwene theſe two princes, & promiſe of mariage betwene the ſaid king of Caſtile & Louyſe the kings daughter, & diuers other articles agreed vpon which neuer wer performed, for the ſaid king of Caſtile ment onely by this diſſimulation to preſerue his realme of Naples, which if the king would haue inuaded he was not at ý time in caſe to defend, by reaſon he was not as yet ſetled in his kingdome of Spaine, the people wherof ſeemed better affected to Ferdinand his brother (becauſe he had been bred vp among thẽ) then to him.

You

1517. You haue heard beefore how the King and the Pope met at *Bolonia* after the battaile of *Marignian*, where alſo the Pope reſtored to the king *Parma* and *Placentia*, but with this condition that ỹ king ſhould ayde him to chace *Francis Maria de la Rouere* Nephew to Pope *Iulius* owt of the Duchie of *Vrbin*, which alſo the king did in the yeare 1516. And the Pope gaue the ſaide Duchie of *Vrbin* to *Laurens* of *Medices* his nephew, to whom alſo ỹ king ỹ more to content the Pope gaue in mariage the lady *Magdelaine* heire of the Earledome of *Bouloyne* in France, of the which mariage iſſued *Catherin* of *Medices* queene of france. Notwithſtanding in ỹ yeare 1517. the ſayde *Francis Maria* recouered his Duchie againe out of the Popes hands, & notwithſtanding that afterwards by aide of the French ỹ Pope draue the ſaid *Francis Maria* to a hard cõpoſitiõ whereby he left the ſaide duchie to the Pope, & was conſtrained to take a Penſion in regarde therof: yet cõtinued he not long in this eſtate, for ſo ſoone as pope *Adrian* was choſen Pope he reſtored *Francis Maria* to his Duchie of *Vrbin* againe, who quietly enioyed it to his dying day which happened in the yeer 1538. Thus much I thought good to write in this place of the ſucceſſe of this warr of *Vrbin*, becauſe hereafter I meane not to make farther mencion thereof.

This yeare alſo *Martin Luther* beegan openly to preach againſt the Popes pardons in *Germanie*.

Maxi-

Cap. 3.

Maximilian the Emperour dyeth, Charles king of Castile succeedeth him. The King confederateth himselfe with the King of England, who restoreth Tournay to him. The two Kings meete betweene Ardres and Calais. The King of England and the Emperor mete also together at Calais and Graueling, a rebellion in Spain.

THE King perceauing by diuers apparent reasons that the King of Castile ment to performe nothing of that which was promised at *Noyon*, and farther vnderstanding that the Emperour *Maximilian* laboured the electors of the Empire to choose king of Romaines the sayde king of Castile his Nephew, a thing greatly displeasing ỹ king, because the Empire being ioyned to his Patrimoniall seniories, the sayd king of Castile should bee so mightie, that no Prince in Christendome should bee able to withstand his power: dyd both with his money and by his ministers diswade the electors from that election, and stayed it during *Maximilians* lyfe. 1518.

Notwithstanding after the sayde *Maximilians* death which happened the twelfth of Ianuary 1519 after the Duch and Italian accompt, who beginne the yeare at Newyerstide, but 1518. after the

French who begin it not till Eaſter, the ſaid Charles king of Caſtile was elected Emperour, notwithſtanding all the impediments of the king, and the great ſute both he and his friends had made to obtaine the Empire for himſelfe, but god had otherwiſe diſpoſed of it. Wherefore ỹ king hauing failed of his hope for the obtaining of the Empire, and ſeeing the powre of the Emperour elect ſo greatly to increaſe: determined to enter into a ſtraight confederacie & alliance with the king of England, to whom
1519. he ſent Ambaſſadors to treate of a mariage betwen their children, which was concluded and as well performed as the other treatiſe of mariage with the king of Caſtile had bene. Farther the king laboured the king of England to reſtore Tournay vnto him becauſe it was a towne that ſerued the Engliſh men to ſmall purpoſe, being far from their dominions, and the defence thereof being yearely to the King of England a great charge, but ſtoode verie commodiouſly for the king to offend at his pleaſure the Emperour in his low coũtries, which matter was ſo earneſtly purſued that for the ſumme of 400000. crownes the towne was deliuered into the kings hands, and a ſtraight league concluded betwene the king of England and him, and it was agreed that the next yeare an enteruiew ſhould be of the two kings betwen Calais and Ardres, which
1529. alſo was accompliſhed accordingly, with ſo great triumph & brauerie on both ſides, that the French called the place of the enteruiew *Le Camp de drap d'or:*

dor: and with so great demonstrations of loue betweene the two Princes, that the like was not seene in many hūdred yeares before. For besides the roiall & sumptuous entertainment that they gaue each to other, such brotherly loue and assurance was betwene them, that in one day the two kings went & dined each with others Queene, and farther one morning verie earlie the king of Fraūce came with a small traine to Guysnes before the king of England was stirring, and tould him that he was come to yeld him selfe his prisoner in his Castle of Guysnes, whereunto the King of England answered that he was come to take his hart his prisoner which was a verie readie & an apt answere. To conclude such signes of perfect loue & amitie passed betwen these two princes by ý space of 15. or 16. dayes (for so long they were together) that all men thought their friendship to be indissoluble, & that war could neuer arise betwene thē, but it happened otherwise afterwards, whereby it appereth that he spake truth that said *Princes amitie to be no inheritance*. Not long after this enteruiew aboue mētioned, the new Emperour electe arriued in England, where contrarie to the king of Fraunce his expectation, he was most honorably receaued, in such sort that the King of England accompanied him to Calais & afterwards to Graueling, where they were together a certaine space in great friendship and fraternitie, and where diuers things were concluded betwene them no whit to the contentation of the King of Fraunce.

Among other articles this was one, that what controuerſie ſoeuer happened betweene the Emperour and the King, the King of England ſhould bee the iudge thereof; which article beecauſe the king would not agre vnto, the king of England toke occaſion to become his enemie therevpon.

Notwithſtanding the warres brake not out betwene them this yeare, as well becauſe they had no apparant quarell on either ſide, as alſo becauſe they had not as yet made their prouiſions for the warres, beeſides that Spaine was troubled with a great rebellion which the Spaniards called *La Santa giunta* which could not bee appeaſed till the next yeare, that feare of the forraine enemy namely the French inuading Spaine, cauſed the Spaniards to forget all the domeſticall diſſentions, and to attend to the defence of their countrey.

Cha. 4.

VVars betwene the king & the Emperour. The French conquer Nauarre and preſently loſe it againe. The Imperials winne many places from the French in the Duchie of Milan. The French win Fontarabia. Naſſau inuadeth Picardie. The Emperour recouereth Tournay.

1521. BVt to proceede, the long diſſembled euill will betweene theſe two mightie Princes could no longer be hidden, but like a fier that had long been ſmothered brake ſodainely forth into a great flame,

flame, partly by the ſolicitation of the King of England & *Francis Sforce*, and partly by a quarell that happened betweene *Robert de la Marche* and *Monſeur d' Emeriez* about a Caſtell called *Hiergie*.

This *la Marche* beeing in league with the King & in his protection, inuaded his enemy with certaine french forces, and deſtroyed certaine villages within the Emperours dominions, wherewith the Emperour being much grieued, toke vpon him the defence of *de' Emeriez* his ſubiect, and vpon this occaſion began the warrs in thoſe parts the flames whereof in a moment ſpred ouer all theſe princes dominions, for the king perceauing the Emperors & the king of Englands euell diſpoſition towardes him, determined while the Emperour was troubled with ỹ aboue mentioned rebellion in Spaine which as yet was vnpaceſed, to inuade the realme of Nauarra, and to reſtore it to Henry the trew king therof, frō whoſe father, *Ferdinande* king of Spaine had wrongfully taken it as beefore you haue heard.

The French armie at the firſt had good ſucceſſe, & recouered in effect the whole Realme. But the French Captains puffed vp with pride becauſe of this cōqueſt, & moued alſo with couetouſneſſe, hoping to obtaine ſome goodly bootie in Spaine, beecauſe of the great diuiſion the countrey was in, entered into the Realme as farre as the Groyne, which their inuaſion vnited the Spainards together that beefore were in diuiſion, in ſuch ſort that they ſet vpon the French; and not onely chaced

them out of Spaine, but alſo purſewing them farther entered into Nauarra, from whence the Kings armie beeing in deſtreſſe both of victuals & money was forced to retire, & loſt all the places which before they had take in ỹ ſaid realme as eaſely as they had wonne them: Farther the Emperours forces incited by this victorie paſſed farther into France, and ſpoyled many places in the countrey, and then in ſattie returned home. In Italie alſo the Emperour and his confederats, toke diuers places in the Duchie of Milan, and made ſharp warres vpon the king there, wherewith the king being greatly irritated, and purpoſing to draw the Emperour from the warres in Italie, to looke neerer home, namely into Spaine, ſent an armie into *Biſcay*, & toke *Fontarabia*, and fortified it and held it till the yeare 1523. when the Spaniards recouered it againe as hereafter you ſhall heare. And on an other ſide alſo the ſaid Emperours forces vnder the leading of the Earle of *Naſſau* inuaded *Picardie*, raſed *Muſancourt*, toke *Moſon*, and beſieged *Mezieres* which Captaine *Bayarde* valiantly defended againſt him. Then the King with a mightie armie came downe in perſon into *Picardie*, purpoſing to fight with the ſayde Earle of *Naſſau*, but whē he ſaw that he would by no meanes bee drawen to the battaile, the King departed leauing his armie vnder the charge of the Duke of *Bourbon* who tooke *Heſdin* & diuers other townes.

But the king himſelfe after his departure out of *Picardie* entered into *Burgundie*, where he toke and ſpoyled

ſpoyled diuers townes, while the Emperour on the other ſide recouered *Tournay* which had continued French till this time, euer ſince it was reſtored to them by the king of England who toke it in the time of King Lewvis the twelfth as beefore you haue heard, and thus proceded the warrs in theſe parts.

Cap. 5.

Pope Leo falleth from the King to the Emperour. The Imperials winne Milan and ſoone after alſo Genoua. Pope Leo dyeth, Adrian the ſixth ſuccedeth. The Swyſſers furiouſly inuading the Imperials camp are vanquiſhed. The King of Fngland defieth the King by the Emperours procurement. The Turke winneth the Ile of Rhodes.

NOw to returne to the warrs of Italie, Pope *Leo* ſeing the Emperours great ſucceſſe, began to ſtraunge his mind from the king, and ſecretly entered into league with the ſaid Emperour, pretending diuers iniuries done vnto him by the kings Miniſters in the Duchie of Milan, but indede burning with a deſire to recouer Parma and Placentia, which himſelfe as you haue heard had after the battaile of Marignian yeelded to the king.

So

So the Pope, the Emperour, and *Francis Sforce* ioyned together againſt the king, and tooke Milan (which *Monſieur de Lautrech* defended againſt thē as long as hee could) and afterwards alſo *Come*, *Cremona*, *Alexandria*, and *Pauia*. Notwithſtanding *Cremona* the ſayd Lautrech recouered ſoone after againe and the Caſtell of Milan held ſtill for the king.

While theſe warres in the Duchie of Milan endured dyed Pope Leo, and in fauour of the Emperour, *Adrian* the ſixth a Holander & the ſaide Emperours ſcholemaſter, notwithſtanding that he were at that time abſent in Spaine was choſen
1522. Pope. The French beeing renforced with new ſupplies namely with 10000. Swyſſers entred againe into the Duchie of Milan, and came before Milan & *Pauia*, which were ſo defended againſt thē by *Proſpero Colonna*, that they were forced to depart and abandon their ſiege. Whereupon the Swyſſers that ſerued in the kings armie, being wearie of the warres came to *Monſieur de Lautrech* and tould him that except he would fight with the enemie the next day they would depart home, which the ſayd *Lautrech* at the firſt refuſed to doe, alledging the great diſaduantage they ſhould fight with, becauſe they muſt of force aſſault ỹ enemies in their camp, where *Proſpero Colonna* and the Marques of *Peſcara* were ſo ſtrongly fortefied ỹ he could not but vtterly deſpaire of the victorie. But notwithſtanding all theſe reaſons fight hee muſt with all theſe diſaduauntages

uauntages, the Swyſſers hoping of as good ſucceſſe heere as they had againſt the French, when they aſſaulted them in their campe at Nouara. But the iſſue fell out cleane contrarie, for notwithſtanding that theſe Swyſſers furiouſly aſſaulted the enemies campe, yet were they repulſed and a great number of them ſlaine, the French in very good order retiring themſelues.

This battaile is called the battaile of *Bicocque*. The Swiſſers after the battaile returned home not once taking their leaue of Lautrech, who alſo hauing loſt the whole Duchie of Milan through this mutinous raſhneſſe of the Swyſſers retourned into Fraunce to the king, leauing at his departure Monſieur de Leſcun his brother gouernour in Italie of thoſe Peices that held yet for the king, but for want both of men and money, ſeruice hee could doe none, ſo that the Imperials tooke Cremona and ſoone after alſo Genoua, and laſtly the Caſtle of Milan was alſo yeelded to them. The Emperour whoſe affaires fell out according to his deſire paſſed into Spaine, & by the way landed in England and ſo preuayled with king Henry that hee declared himſelfe Imperiall, and ſent a Herrault to defie the king.

Farther they both ſent Ambaſſadors to Venis to diſſwade them from the kings friendſhip and to perſwade them to enter into league with them, which alſo they obtayned in the ende. But you ſhall vnderſtand that while theſe Chriſtian Princes

warred thus one vppon an other, the Turke to the reproch of them all wan the Ile of Rhodes being as it were the bulwark of all Chriſtendome. And notwithſtanding that the great maſter of the Rhodes ſent to all theſe Princes for ayde: yet were they ſo inflamed one againſt another, ỳ they preferred theyr owne priuate quarells beefore the publique defence.

Cha. 6.

The Venetians forſake the King, The Duke of Bourbon falleth alſo from him, The Emperour inuadeth Biſcay, recouereth Fontarabia, The King of England inuadeth Picardie. Bourbon inuadeth Burgundie. Boniuet inuadeth Milan for the king but with euell ſucceſſe. Pope Adrian dyeth, Clement the ſeuenth ſuccedeth. The Emperour inuadeth Fraũce but with euell ſucceſſe.

1523. THE treatie aboue mentioned with the Venetians was ſo earneſtly purſued that in the ende they forſoke the king, & entered into league with the Emperour, with the Archduc *Ferdinande* his brother, and with Francis Sforce inueſted by the Emperour Duke of Milan, ſo that it was thought the king would now attempt no thing in Italie,

Italie, hauing ſo many enimies, & his eſpecial frieds namely the Venetians being become his foes, but it fell otherwiſe out as hereafter you ſhall heare.

In the meane time Pope Adrian being come out of Spaine into Italie compounded the controuerſie betwene the Duke of Ferrare and the Church, and endeuoured to reconcile all thoſe Princes to gether and to conuert their Armes againſt the Turke, but all in vaine.

About this tyme alſo Charles Duke of Bourbon Conſtable of Fraunce and the greateſt prince in the Realme reuolted from the king to the Emperour. Diuers cauſes are alleadged by diuers men of his reuolt. But I think ambition to haue bene the onely cauſe thereof, For he being a Prince of great courage, and greatly beloued in the Realme, was perſwaded that he could haue drawen the greateſt part of the Realme after him, and was promiſed in mariage Elenor the Emperours ſiſter widow of Emanuell king of Portugale, and to haue the earledome of Prouince conquered by the armes of the Emperour and the King of England, and erected into a Kingdome deliuered to him. And he for his part promiſed if the Emperour would giue him the leading of twelue thouſand Lancknights to conquere all Burgundie from the king, and to reſtore it to the ſayde Emperour who claimed it as heire to Charles the laſt Duke of Burgundie ſlaine by the Swyſſers at the battaile of Naucy in the yeare 1476.

Thus oftentime are the nobleſt witts ſo drowned with an ouergreat opinion of themſelues, that they hould thoſe enterpriſes for eaſie which are indeede impoſſible to be atchieued.

Notwithſtanding the Emperour vſed his help in the warres, and hee ſhewed extreame hatred againſt the king and his countrey all the time of his life, for the which moſt men blame him and few commend him. The Emperour hauing ſtirred vp almoſt all the Princes of Chriſtendome againſt the king, ment to aſſault him on all ſides, and ſo to deſtract his forces that he ſhould haue enough to doe to defend his owne, and by that meanes not bee able to offend him in Italie. Wherefore firſt hee ſent an armie to inuade Biſcay which beſieged Bayonne but could not take it, but Fontarabia they recouered from the French, God ſo diſpoſing of this matter that each partie ſhould hould their owne and no more: on the other ſide the king of England ſent the Duke of Suffolke with a mightie armie to inuade Picardie. But God hauing commiſeration as it is to be thought of the poore Realme of Fraunce, cauſed the ſayde Engliſh armie for want of victualles and money to retourne home without any matter of moment done.

The Duke of Bourbon likewiſe inuading Burgundie had no better ſucceſſe, for beeing entered with his twelue thouſand Lanſknights into the countrey, both his money and his intelligences

fayled him, and his ſouldiours wanting pay left him, and the moſt part of them went to ſerue the king.

Thus God fought for the king as long as hee ſtoode vpon the defence of his owne Realme, but out of his owne Realme his ſucceſſe was farre otherwiſe. God as it is to be thought puniſhing his ambition in mouing vnneceſſary warrs abroad to trouble the ſtate of Italie, and not being contented with his large, ritch, and floriſhing Realme at home. For you ſhall vnderſtand that at this time he was him ſelfe paſſing with a mightie army into Italie to recouer the Duchie of Milan, as though without Milan the king of Fraunce were not worthie the name of king. And notwithſtanding that *Bourbons* reuolt and the inuaſions aboue mentioned ſtayed his owne perſon in Fraunce: yet his armie conſiſting of 34000. men, hee ſent into Italie vnder the leading of the Admirall *Boniuet*, to recouer the ſayd Duchie of Milan.

Proſpero Colonna being gouernour of Milan for the Emperour and *Francis Sforce* met with this French armie at the Riuer of *Theſin* with purpoſe to ſtoppe their paſſage, but that notwithſtanding they paſſed the riuer and *Proſpero* was forced to retire to Milan, whether if *Boniuet* had preſently folowed him and giuen him no leaſure to fortefie the towne, it is thought he mought haue taken it without any reſiſtance. But the actions of great ſouldiers are not to bee cenſured by the iudgement of the vulgare

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ſort many reaſons & great daungers mought moue him to forbeare to giue *Proſpero* the chace & attempt to take the towne by force, which he being generall concealed to himſelfe, and deliuered not to the notice of men. About this time dyed Pope *Adrian* & to him ſucceded *Iulius* Cardinall of *Medices* by the name of *Clement* the ſeuenth. The French armie aboue mentioned vnder the leading of *Boniuet* beſieged Milan during the which ſiege *Proſpero Coulonne* dyed in his bed, & to the reliefe of the towne came the Marques of *Peſcara* with new ſupplies, and likewiſe the Duke of *Bourbon* (hauing fayled of his enterpriſe in *Burgundie*) with 7000. Landsknights leuied in *Allmaigne* by *Ferdinand* the Emperours brother, by meanes whereof (the Venetians alſo ioyning with the Imperials, and the Swyſſers that came to the ſuccour of the French, traiterouſly refuſing to paſſe the riuer of *Seuze* & to ioine with the Admirals armie) the French were forced not onely to abandon ỹ ſiege, but alſo with great loſſe of men, & eſpecially of the noble captaine *Bayarde* to retire into France, *Bourbon* and the Imperials continually charging them on the backe as they marched. This ſucceſſe had the king in Italie, and no better had the Emperour in Fraunce, who about the ende of this yeare inuaded in perſon with a mightie armie the Realme of Fraunce from the frontiers of Spaine, ſuppoſing the ſmall exploict done beefore *Bayonne* to haue proceeded from the negligence of his Captaines, & *Sauueterre* he tooke a place of ſmall impertance,

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tance, which being done, his courage being greater the his abilitie to entertaine so mightie an armie & lacking both money & victuals which could hardly solow him in those straight passages, beesides that the harde weather comming on which is verie terrible in that rockie, and mountaine countrey: he was forced to disinisse his armie & returne home, & to abandō this enterprise, which he had attempted against the aduice of all his best souldiours and Captaines.

Cap. 7.

Queene Claude of France dieth, Bourbon inuadeth Prouince, but is soone forced to retire, The king inuadeth Milan, and is taken prisoner at the battaile of Pauia.

IN Iulie in the yeare 1524. dyed Queene *Claude* at *Bloys* greatly to the kings griefe, for she was a most wise and vertuous Ladie. The Imperials hauing chaced the French armie cleane out of the Duchie of Milan as before you haue heard, but knowing the kings magnanimitie to bee such that hee would not faile to attempt the recouery therof, determined to inuade him first in his owne Countrey, thereby to cause him to attend to the defence of his owne Realme, & to stay him from trobling the Emperour on the other side of the mountains. Wherefore the Duke of Bourbon with a mightie armie entered into Prouince promising the Emperour to worke wonders there for his seruice, and besieged *Marseilles*. 1524.

But

But the king in perſon with a great armie came to ſuccour the towne, wherevpon *Bourbon* for all his great bragges and the Imperials, were forced to leuie their ſiege, and in great haſt retired to Milan, whether the king with his whole armie folowed them, & ſoone recouered Milan and in a manner the whole countrie, except Pauia, before the which he went and layde his ſiege. Wherevpon the Pope entered into league with him, and the Swyſſers who the laſt yeare had traiterouſly refuſed to ioyne with the Admirall *Boniuets* armie and had abandoned the French as before you haue heard, returned to the kings ſeruice againe.

But while the king lay beefore the ſiege of Pauia and had brought it to extreame neceſſitie. *Bourbon* went into *Germanie*, and brought with him 6000. footemen and 2000. horſe: Farther 6000. Rhetians being corrupted by the Imperials abandoned the kings campe and returned home, leading alſo certaine bands of Swyſſers away with them.

The king alſo by the Popes perſwaſion had ſent the Duke of Albanie from the ſiege of Pauia vvith 10000. footemen and 600. horſe to inuade the Realme of Naples, ſuppoſing to drawe the Imperialls thither for the defence of that Realme, vvhich notwithſtanding wiſely they forbare to do, knowing the Realme of Naples to be in ſufficient ſaftie if they ouerthrew the king.

Thus the kings camp being by the departure of

of thoſe aboue mentioned greatly weakened, and the forces that remayned with him, through the corruption of his officers not being the one halfe of the number that he payed, which was a wonderfull thing that ſuch an abuſe ſhould be offered to a Prince beeing with his armie in perſon himſelfe: the Imperialls being ignorant of none of theſe diſorders, determined to inuade him in his owne Campe, where through the defect of courage in the Swyſſers hee was taken priſoner, himſelfe fighting more valiauntly then any man in his armie: many of the nobilitie were ſlayne and many taken, and the Swyſſers were in manner all cut in pieces by the Landsknights, in reuenge of the auncient hatred betwene the ſayde Swyſſers and them.

This battaile is called the battaile of Pauia, and was fought vpon Saint Mathias day, being the day of the Emperours Natiuitie in the yeare 1525. according to the Italians but 1524. according to the French, which variance ariſeth as before I haue mentioned becauſe the one beginne the yeare vpon the firſt of Ianuarie and the other not before Eaſter.

The Duke of Albanie after the kings captiuitie by the Popes meanes paſſed by ſea with his armie ſafly into Fraunce. Thus was this noble King through the diſorders principally proceding from his owne officers and Captaines taken priſoner as you haue heard, who not being diſmayed with this ſodaine

blow of fortune, behaued himſelf with ſuch princely magnanimitie, ý he was honored & had in admiratiõ euen of his enemies in ſuch ſort that his captiuitie blemiſhed not, but rather cauſed his noble vertues the more to ſhine, as by this one example which I will rehearſe ſhall well appeare. So ſoone as hee was brought to his lodging hee ſent for the leaders of the Imperiall armie, and tould them that hee had a ſute vnto them which he truſted they would not denie him.

Wherevnto when they ſemed doubtfull what anſwere to make, ſuppoſing it to bee ſome great matter of difficultie that they mought not aduenture to graunt without the Emperours priuitie, he perceauing their immagination, tould them it was no ſuch important ſuit that required any ſuch doubt, onely his deſire was that the young French boyes taken in ý battel mought not remaine with the Italians, but in exchaunge of other priſoners bee deliuered to the Spaniards, which was preſently graunted and executed accordingly, though not without great admiration of ý Imperialls, who wondered that the king forgetting his owne miſfortune being of a Prince made a priſoner in one day, could remember to bee ſo careſull of the chaſtitie of theſe young boyes.

Cha. 8.

The King of England confederateth himselfe with the estate of Fraunce, and the Princes and states of Italie themselues against the Emperour. The Imperialls seaze vpon the Duchie of Milan. The King sayleth into Spaine. The treatie of Madrid. The king is deliuered, The Children of Fraunce goe in hostage into Spaine.

The Emperour hauing receaued the newes of the kings captiuitie, semed to take it very modestly, forbidding all signes of ioy to be vsed, & alledging that we ought to reioyce at the ouerthrow of Turkes and infidels but not of any Christian Prince, which his modest behauiour put the world in great hope that hee would deliuer the king with such honorable conditions as mought establish a quiet peace in Christendome & perpetual amitie betweene them twayne. But his rigor to the king afterwards declared his spirit to be farre from any such moderation as his externall beehauiour made shew of. 1525.

Farther you shall vnderstand that the king of England vpon ŷ receipt of these newes, leuied a mighty armie purposing in person to inuade Fraunce, but hee continued not long in that minde vppon these occasions folowing.

Firſt certaine difficulties aroſe betwene the Emperour and him, the king demaunding, bearing but equall charges with the Emperour, an vnequall part of the conqueſt of Fraunce, and the Emperour hoping to obtaine better conditions of the King of Fraunce by making peace, then he ſhould doe if he ioyned with the king of England by making warre.

Secondarely the Cardinall of YORKE being altogether French, and enemie to the Emperour diſwaded the king of England from farther ioyning with the Emperour, who was alredie ſo mightie, that his greatneſſe was become terrible to all his neighbours round about him.

Thirdly after the battaile of Pauia the Emperour ſemed not to make ſo great accompt of the king of England as before he had done, for firſt he refuſed to marie the Lady Mary the king of Englands daughter being very young, and maried the ſiſter of *Ihon* king of Portugale, as hereafter you ſhall heare, with whom he receiued a great maſſe of money whereof he ſtood in great neede.

Farther whereas beefore the battaile of Pauia, he neuer wroat letter to the king of England but with his owne hand and with this ſubſcrption *Your ſonne and Coſin Charles*, after ỳ battaile he neuer wroat letter with his owne hand nor with other ſubſcription then his ſimple name Charles, all the which reaſons cauſed the king of England by little and little to ſtraunge himſelfe from the Emperours friend-

friendſhip. But the thing that moſt wrought the alteration of his minde was that the Lady Regent of Fraunce the kings mother ſent vnto him a gentleman with letters very humbly wrtiten, wherein ſhe ſignified vnto him, ý it was not honorable for ſo noble a Prince as he was, to inuade a king beeing Captiue, & a Chriſtian Realme afflicted with the captiuitie of their Prince, which ſubmiſſion pearced ſo depely into the breaſt of this courageous king, that preſently he not onely diſmiſſed his armie which he had leuyed to his charge, not demaunding one penie in regarde thereof: but alſo from that day forward became the greateſt friend that the Realme of Fraunce had, and entered into league with the Regent for the deliuerie of the king hir ſonne, for the accompliſhment alſo whereof, the ſayd king of England ſo eareneſtly trauayled with all the ſtates of Chriſtendome, that in the ende he effected it, in ſuch ſort that ſo ſoone as king *Francis* had ſet foote in Fraunce, the firſt thing he dyd was, that preſently hee wroat a letter of thanckes to king Henry aduertiſing him of his libertie, for the which hee acknowledged himſelfe more beehoulding to him then to all the Princes of Chriſtendome beſides.

Such true nobilitie reigned in Princes being in hoſtilitie, at thoſe dayes, wheras now this age is ſo farr degenerated frō the maȝnanimitie of their fathers, that one Prince ſeeketh to take away an others lyfe by treaſon, murther, poyſon and ſuch

like vilanous attempts, which the heathen themſelues deteſted and abhorred. But to returne to our Hiſtorie. The kings captiuitie aſtoniſhed not onely Fraunce but alſo all Italie, beecauſe all the Princes and ſtates thereof ſemed now wholy to depend vpon the Emperours clemencie, none of thē being able to ſtand vpon his owne ſtrength. The Pope eſpecially was not a litle grieued with this accident, who notwithſtanding that for his preſent ſaftie hee made an accord with the Imperials as did alſo the Venetians: yet their hart was farr from it, as the ſequell wel declared: for ſecretly & vnder hand they practiſed to make a league betweene the ſtate of Fraunce, the Pope, the Venetians, and the duke of Milan, againſt the Emperour, which confederacie the Imperialls hauing diſcouered, preſently ſeazed all the Duchie of Milan to the Emperours vſe, ſaue the Caſtell of Milan into the which the Duke put himſelfe and endured the ſiege, and the Caſtell of Cremona, both the which notwithſtanding the Imperialls enuyroned with trenches on all ſides.

But this ſeazing of the fayde Duchie cauſed the league to diſcouer it ſelfe ſooner then otherwiſe it would. The king to the ende he mought the ſooner recouer his libertie went into Spaine, hoping by preſent conference with the Emperour, the ſooner to compound all their controuerſies.

But the Emperours rigor was ſuch in rude handeling him, neuer once vouchſafing to come to ſee him,

him, and propounding ſuch vnreaſonable conditions as the king without the ruine of his Realme could not accept: that the King fell into a moſt daungerous and almoſt deſperate diſeaſe for verie griefe of minde.

Wherefore the Emperour doubting to loſe the fruits of his victorie by the kings death, came & viſited him, & ſo in the end peace was cõcluded betwene thẽ at *Madrid*, the 14 of Februarie 1525. after the French, but after the Italians 1526. being iuſt a yeare lacking but 10. daies ſince ẏ kings captiutie. But you ſhall vnderſtand ẏ the conditions of this treatie were ſo vnreaſonable that (as it is reported) the King proteſted hee would not obſerue them, when he ſhould be returned into his Realme, eſpecially the articles for the reſtitution of *Burgundy* to the Emperour, and the releaſing of his ſoueraintie ouer Flaunders

Notwithſtanding for the performance of this treatie *Francis* and *Henry* the kings Children were deliuered in hoſtage to the Emperour, and for farther continuance of amitie betweene theſe two Princes it was agreed that the king ſhould marie *Elenor* the Emperours ſiſter, promiſed as before you haue heard to the Duke of *Bourbon*, but neuer with any meaning to performe it.

And thus was the King deliuered, with promiſe that if he would not performe the treatie, he ſhould returne priſoner into Spaine.

The

Cap. 9.

The Emperour marieth, Fraunce refuſeth the treatie of Madrid. The kings confederates in Italie, beeſiege Milan twice, but in vayne. The Pope is twice taken priſoner by the Imperialls, Rome is ſacked. Bourbon is ſlayne at the aſſault. The King of England and Fraunce defie the Emperour. The Pope is reſtored to libertie. Genoua returneth to the Kings obedience. The King inuadeth Milan and the Realme of Naples, but by reaſon of the reuoult of Andre D'oria to the Emperour, and the plague that entered into the French camp, his enterpriſe was ouerthrowne.

1526. About the beginning of this yeare 1526. the Emperour hauing refuſed the king of Englands daughter as beefore you haue heard, maried *Iſabella* Daughter of *Emanuel* and ſiſter to Ihon King of *Portugale*. The king being returned into his Realme complayned greatly of the Emperours great inhumanitie towards him, and his vnprincely vſage of him, being farre different from the entertainment that *Edward* the third king of England gaue to king Ihon

of

of Fraunce taken priſoner by the Prince of Wales at the battaile of *Poictiers*. Farther hee aſſembled the eſtates of his Realme, who according to the Kings minde vtterly condempned the treatie of Madrid, as forced vppon a priſoner by violence and not being in the kings powre to performe, and thus was the treatie broken and the Emperour deluded, and ſo his owne councell tould him he ſhould be, before the Kings deliuerie, vnleſſe he altered ſome points of the treatie. Notwithſtanding the King offered him two millions of crownes for the deliuerie of his children, and diuers other honorable conditions in conſideration of the articles for the reſtitution of Burgundie, and the releaſe of the Soueraintie of Flaunders, which the Emperour vtterly reiected, charging the king with periurie, becauſe not performing the treatie, he returned not priſoner againe according to his promiſe. But the Pope voluntarely without intreatie had aſſoyled him of that oath.

The king perceuing the Emperours obſtinacie, renewed his league with the king of England, and farther cõfederated himſelfe in Italie with ỹ Pope, the Venetians, the Duke of Milan and diuers other ſtates againſt the Emperour, who all ioyntly ſent vnto him for the deliuerie of the kings children, offering him verie honorable conditions in conſideration thereof if he would accept of them, but finding him to ſtande ſtifly vppon the treatie of Madrid, and that hee would admit no other con-

ditions they iointly began war vpon him & inuaded his dominiõs in Italie,& came with their armie before Milan hoping to take it & to deliuer the duke of Milan who held the Caſtle as yet,but they failed of their purpoſe,& were conſtrained with diſhonor to leuie their ſiege notwithſtanding ỳ their armie came twice to the relieſe of the ſaid caſtle of Milan,which the duke conſidering,deſpairing of ſuccours,& being almoſt ſtarued in the caſtle for victuals,he made a compoſitiõ with the duke of Bourbon gouernour of Milan for the Emperour,whereby he yelded the caſtle into his hands, and it was agreed that Coma being held by the Imperials ſhould be deliuered to the duke of Milan, & that there he ſhould reſide till the Emperour had heard his iuſtification. The Emperour ſent againſt the confederats a mightie armie vnder the leading of the ſaid duke of Bourbon,and ſought alſo to ſtir vp a rebellion againſt the Pope in Rome it ſelfe by meanes of the *Coulonnois*, who by cunning toke him priſoner in the vatican, & made him yelde to ſuch conditions of peace as pleaſed them,and conſtrayned him to abandon his league with the confederats and to enter into league with the Imperials, & with theſe conditions he was de-
1527. liuered by thẽ. But that notwithſtanding,the duke of Bourbon whoſe armie wanting pay deſired no thing more then to be inriched with the ſpoile of Rome,marched directly againſt the citie,toke it,& ſacked it though with ỳ loſſe of his owne life. The *Pope* with many of his *Cardinals* was empriſoned in the

the castle of Saint Angelo,& put to their raunsome, & constrained to yeld to such cõditions of peace as it pleased the Imperials to propound vnto thẽ. The Emperour hearing these newes, semed in outward shew to sorrow greatly for ỹ Popes emprisonment, & the sacking of Rome,but the truth is he was glad of it at his very hart, which also well appeared, because that notwithstanding, he ceased not the pastimes & triumphs that he had appointed for ỹ birth of his sonne. But the king of Fraunce and England sent their Ambassadors to ỹ Emperour demanding the Popes deliuerie. And being entered into a straight league together by means of the Cardinall of *Yorke*,who came this yeare with wõderful pomp to *Amiens* to the king,they both sent their Heraults to defie the Emperour, & farther the king gaue the Emperour the lie, & sent vnto him a cartell of defiance,wherein he chalenged the combat of him.But the Emperour seeing so many Princes and states against him, restored the Pope to his libertie,and about this time *Genoua* by meanes of *Andre D'oria* beeing then in seruice with the King retourned to the Kings obedience. Wherevppon foorthwith 1528.
the king leuying a mightie armie,sent it vnder the leading of *Monsieur de Lautrech* into *Italie*, which recouered diuers townes in the Duchie of Milan, and besieged & tooke *Pauia*,& sacked it in reuenge of the kings captiuitie,& had so good successe there that it is thought the French mought haue recouered not onely Milan,but also the whole countrey.

But the Pope being ſet at libertie, eyther to be reuenged of the Emperour, or in hope to haue the Realme of Naples for himſelfe, according to the agrement in his confederacie with the King, perſwaded the king to withdraw his armie out of the Duchie of Milan where his affaires proſpered well, and to ſend Lautrech to inuade the ſayde Realme of Naples, which the king to gratefie the Pope was contented to doe. Lautrech recouered all the ſayde Realme ſaue Naples it ſelfe, which he alſo beſieged. But during that ſiege *Andre D'oria* who with the French nauie held the towne enclo-ſed by ſea, ſodainely left the king, and went to the Emperours ſeruice, by meanes whereof the Impe-rialls were maſters of the Sea which beefore the French commaunded.

Farther the ſayd *D'oria* reuolted Genoua alſo from the king, & dyd much miſchiefe to the French by ſea. But their greateſt miſfortune, and the very ruine of this enterpriſe was the plague which ente-red into the French camp, whereof Lautrech him-ſelfe dyed, and whereby his armie was ſo extenua-ted that the ſiege was abandoned, and the French forced to retourne home hauing loſt all that they had before taken as well in the ſayde Realme as in the Duchie of Milan.

Peace

Cap. 10.

Peace is concluded at Cambray. The Children of Fraunce are deliuered, the King marieth the Emperours ſiſter. The Emperour is crowned, Florence is beſieged and yelded to the Pope, Ferdinand is choſen king of Romaines.

BVT in the end peace was cõcluded betwene theſe princes at Cambray, for all parts were wearie of the warrs, and the kings children were reſtored vnto him for the ſumme of two millions of crownes, which were preſently to be payd in this ſort. Firſt the king was preſently to paye to the king of England for the Emperour 400000. crownes of debt which the Emperour heretofore had borowed of the ſayd King. Farther he was likewiſe to pay to the ſayd king of England for the Emperour 500000. crownes forfaited by the Emperour to the ſayd king, for refuſing to marie the Ladie Marie the king of Englands daughter, and maryng the princeſſe of Portugale, vppon payment of the which ſummes the king was to redeme all the Emperours obligations out of the king of Englands hands, and to deliuer them to the Emperour. Thirdly he was to redeme out of the ſayd king of Englands hands a Iewell engaged to ý ſayd kings 1529.

father by the Archduc Philip father to the Emperour for 50000 crownes, being a flower deluce ſet with ſtones, which beecauſe it had beene a Iuell of Philip ſurnamed Le bon duke of *Burgundie* the Emperour made no ſmall accompt of, the reſt of the two millions was preſentlie to be payed to the Emperour himſelfe,& theſe conditions being performed the Children of Fraunce to bee deliuered otherwiſe not.

The Emperours purpoſe in turning the king of Englands debt vpon the king was this. Firſt hee hoped that the king, his Realme being empoueriſhed and conſumed with the long warrs that it had endured, ſhould not bee able to make preſent payment of ſo huge a maſſe of money as was to bee payed,firſt to the Emperour himſelfe,and ſecondarely to the king of England, for the redeeming of the Emperours bonds and iuells out of his hands, without preſent payment whereof,he aſſured himſelfe that the king of England would not delyuer the foreſayde bondes and iuells, and by that meanes the children of Fraunce ſhould remayne his priſoners ſtill.

Neyther was hee out of hope that happilie ſome variance would ariſe beetweene theſe two kings about payment of the money, and ſo their friendſhip be diſſolued,which was the principall marke he ſhot at,and as alſo partly it fell out in the ende as heereafter you ſhall heare.

But

But the king of England perceauing the Emperours cunning, and not beeing ignorant of the poore estate the Realme of Fraunce was fallen into, hauing sustained such a continuall tempest of warres against so many mightie enemies, euer since the beeginning of the reigne of king LEWIS the twelfth till this very time as by the course of this Historie aboue written you may easely perceaue of a noble and heroicall mynde, sent Sir *Francis Brian*, with all the Emperours obligations and the saide Iuell to king Francis, willing him on his part to signifie vnto ý king, first for the 400000. crownes of debt dew vnto the sayde king of England by the Emperour, the king his master would giue the King libertie to paye them in fiue yeares. The 500000. crownes forfayted to him by the Emperour for not marrying the Lady Mary the sayde king of Englands Daughter hee would frankely giue him, and the flower de luce hee woulde lykewyse giue to his Godsonne Henry Duke of ORLEANS the kings second sonne, and thus was the sayde flower de luce and all the Emperours oblygations by the king of Englands commandement delyuered contrarie to the Emperours expectation into the kings hands, and the sayd Emperour satisfied in all his demaunds, & therevpon the kings children set at libertie, the article for the restitution of Burgundie released, and the amitie betwene the two kings continewed.

And

526.

1530. And the next yeare 1530. the king maried Elenor the Emperours ſiſter, and the ſayde Emperour receaued the crowne Imperiall of the Pope at Bolonia vpon Saint Mathias day being his birth day where the peace betwene the king & him was ſworne anew.

All the ſtates of Italie were reconciled to the Emperour, *Francis Sforce* was reſtored to his duchie of Milan, and the Emperour was inueſted by the Pope of the Realme of Naples, who alſo at the Popes requeſt ſent an armie to beſiege Florence, beecauſe the Florentines during the time of the Popes empriſonment in the hands of the Imperials, had chaced all the houſe of Medices out of Florence and ſpoyled all their goods.

In this ſiege the Prince of Orenge generall of the Emperours armie was ſlaine. But the ſayd Citie was ſo diſtreſſed that in the end it yelded, & was deliuered into the Popes hands, who puniſhed them with great ſeueritie, ſuppreſſed their liberties and cleane altered their ſtate.

This yeare alſo Ferdinand the Emperours brother was choſen King of Romaines, and the Realme of Fraunce for certaine yeares remayned in peace.

Cap. 11.

The Practiſes of the kings of Fraunce and England againſt the Emperour. The Turke inuadeth Hungarie. The Pope and the Emperour meete at Bolonia, and the Pope and the king at Marſeilles. Henry the kings ſonne marrieth the Popes niece. The King of England falleth from the Pope, Pope Clement dyeth, Paulus the third ſuccedeth. The Duke of VVirtemberg recouereth his Duchie.

NOtwithſtanding both the KINGS minde & likewiſe the king of Englands were exulcerated againſt the Emperour, the one beecauſe he ſaw himſelfe diſpoſſed of the Duchie of Milan, the conqueſt whereof had beene ſo chargeable both to his predeceſſors and to him,& the other becauſe the Emperour defended againſt him,the cauſe of his Aunt,wife to the ſaid king of England,& diſſwaded the Pope from graunting any Bull of deuorce betweene him and the ſayde Lady, whom the king was deſirous to put away becauſe ſhe had beene firſt his brothers wyfe, and by the lawes of God could not bee lawfull wyfe to him. 1531.

But the king of Fraunce was ſo impouriſhed, and wearied with long warres, that he thought

it not time to attempt aught againſt the Emperour as yet.

Notwithſtanding he laboured to draw the Pope to his partie, by offering a mariage beetweene the ſecond ſonne of Fraunce & Catherin niece to the ſayd Pope, which afterward alſo tooke effect. And not content therewith, hee ſought alſo to ſtirre vp the Turke againſt the Emperour, and farther both he and the king of England practiſed a confederacie with ſuch of the Princes of Germanie as they knew to be euell affected to him. In this yeare alſo the kings mother dyed, and the duchie of Britaine was incorporated to the crowne of Fraunce.

1532. In the yeare 1532. the Turke by the kings perſwaſion as the Emperour ſayde inuaded Hungarie, & hauing ſpoyled and robbed all the Countrey retourned ſodainely to Conſtantinople, contrarie to the expectation of the king of England and Fraunce, both the which hating the Emperour moſt deadly, met together about this time at Bouloyne, and after went both together to Calais, where they were agreed to haue proclaymed warr againſt the Emperour during the Turkes inuaſion of Hungarie.

But the Turkes ſodaine departure out of the ſayde Realme, and his retourne to Conſtantinople cauſed them to alter their mindes, and to deferre the warre till a more conuenient time.

Notwithſtanding wiſely they gaue foorth, that their meeting was to conferre together how to

to make reſiſtance againſt the Turck, & the better to colour their pretence, they ſent Ambaſſadours to diuers Princes of Germanie, & other potentates of chriſtendome, to perſwade thē to enter into league with them againſt the ſayd Turck. But the Empe- 1533.
ror on ỹ otherſide not being ignorant of theſe their practiſes came into Italie, and the Pope and he met together at Bolonia, wher in outward demonſtrations were great ſignes of loue and amitie. But it well appeared that their harts were farre aſunder, for the Emperour obtained no thing of that he deſired.

For firſt he perſwaded the Pope to beſtow his niece Catherine of Medices vppon Francis Sforce Duke of Milan, and ſecondarelie that he would aſſemble a generall councell both the which were denied him, onely the Pope at the Emperours earneſt ſollicitation, and becauſe he would not altogether diſcontent him, agreed to enter into league with the Emperour, with the king of Romains his brother, and the other potentates of Italie (all ſaue the Venetians who refuſed to be comprehended in the ſayd league) for the defence of their eſtates in Italie, and each man was rated what charges he ſhould beare in thoſe warrs.

But with what minde this league was made ſoone after well appeared, for the Emperour was no ſoner departed into Spaine, but the Pope & the king met at *Marſeilles*, wher the mariage betwen the ſecond ſonne of Fraunce and the Popes niece was

accompliſhed,& farther the king moued the Pope for the Bull of deuorce betwene the king of Eng. and and his wife the Emperours Aunt, which had before bene graunted in the yeare 1529. and ſent into England to Cardinall Campegius, in whoſe hands it remained till the Pope for feare of the Emperour commaunded it to be burned, and at this time alſo notwithſtanding the kings ſolicitation for
1534. the ſame reaſon it could not be obtained. Wherefore the king of England withdrew him ſelfe and his Realme from the Popes obedience,and proclaimed him ſelfe ſupreme head of the Church within his owne dominions.

Soone after this meeting the Pope dyed,and Alexander Farneſe ſucceded him by ý name of Paule, the third. Farther the Duke of Wirtemberg ioyning vnto him the Lantzgraue of Heſſe,by ý kings ſolicitation & with his monie inuaded the Duchie of Wirtemberg,wherof the ſayd Duke had before bene diſpoſſeſſed by the king of Romaines, and recouered it little to the ſayd king of Romaines contentment, who notwithſtanding fearing farther troubles in the abſence of his brother the Emperour in Spaine, was forced to wink thereat.

This yeare alſo *Solyman* the great Turck was ouerthrowen and put to flight in Perſia by the *Sophy*.

 531

Cha. 12.

The Emperour winneth Tunis and Goulletta in Afric. The king eſtabliſheth legions of footemen in Fraunce. VVarres betweene the Emperour & the King about Sauoy. The Emperour inuadeth Prouince with euill ſucceſſe. Naſſau beeſiegeth Perona in vayne. The King inuadeth Picardie and Artoys. The warrs of Piemont and Saluſſes, truce for three moneths.

THE Emperour being in peace with the king made a iourney into Africa and conquered Thunis and Goulletta, and ſo victoriouſly returned into Italie. The king in the meane time eſtabliſhed diuers lawes for the good gouernement of his Realme, and withall made alſo great prouiſion for the warrs, for he leuyed in his Realme an army of 50000. footemen which were in continuall pay, and were diuided into Legions after the auncient Romaine diſcipline, and theſe were alwaies in a redineſſe to offend or defend as occaſion required. In the meane time dyed the Duke of Milan, and the whole country was yelded to the Emperour, who ſeeing the king in a readineſſe with ſo mightie an armie, and doubting that he would vppon a ſodaine inuade the ſayd Duchie of Milan, being vtterly vnfurniſhed at that time of 1535.

all things neceſſarie for defence: thought good to temporiſe with the king, and to entertaine him with communication of marriage betweene the Daulphin and the princeſſe of Portugale daughter to Queene Elenor, and likewiſe betwene *Monſieur de Angouleſme* the kings third ſonne & the Princeſſe of Spaine the Emperours daughter, but notwithſtanding all this temporiſing, the hatred theſe two princes bare the one to the other could noe longer bee ſmothered, but brake out into a bluddie warre vppon this occaſion which I will now rehearſe.

1536. The king claymed the duchie of Sauoy as appertayning to him in the right of his mother, for the which cauſe hee inuaded it with his armie and conquered the whole countrey. The duke was entered into league with the Emperour and prayed ayde of him, who ſent *Anthonie Leua* to his relieſe. But the Kings armie beeing firſt in a readineſſe chaſed the Sauoyan cleane out of his Countrey before the Emperours ayde could come vnto him.

The Emperour came to Rome where in the conſiſtorie, hee made a moſt bitter inuectiue againſt the king, wherevnto the King anſwered by writing at large. Farther the ſayde Emperour
1537. ſeeing his confederate the Duke of Sauoy thus ſpoyled of his countrey, in a great fury entered with a mightie armie into Prouince, perſwading himſelfe ſoone to be Lord of all Fraunce.

But after hee had remayned in Prouince a while

while,and ſaw the preparation that the king made againſt him, his armie alſo being in great penurie and diſtreſſe, becauſe the king had ſo ſtopped all the paſſages that no victuals could come to his campe,he ſoone returned into Italie without doing any thing worthie of remembraunce, finding the Realme of Fraunce a morſell not ſo eaſie to be ſwalowed vs as he imagined, on the other ſide the Earle of Naſſau at the ſame time inuaded Picardie and beſieged Perone,but after he had lyen two moneths before the towne,he was forced to leauie his ſiege and depart,the ſelfe ſame day that the Emperour retired out of Prouince.

Then the King on the other ſide inuaded the Emperours dominions in Picardie and Artoys, where hee ſpoyled many townes and villages,and tooke Heſdin both towne and caſtell,and lykewiſe Saint Pol which he ſtrongly fortefied. Notwithſtanding the armie Imperiall vnder the leading of the Earle of Buren, ſoone after recouered Saint Pol, and entered into Fraunce, and tooke Montreuil and ſpoyled many other townes, and there truce was concluded beetweene theſe two Princes dominions onely in thoſe parts, for tenne monethes.

Bnt the warres in Piemont endured ſtill, for you ſhall vnderſtand that about this tyme Francis Marques of Saluſſes moſt trayterouſly and without any occaſion left the King and went to the Emperours ſeruice, for the which cauſe the kings armie

armie in Piemont entered into the ſayde Marquiſate and before any ayde could come to the Marques from the Imperials, ſeazed all the countrey into the kings hands.

1538. Notwithſtanding ſoone after the armie Imperiall vnder the leading of the Marques du Guaſt recouered in manner the whole countrey againe, and reſtored it to the ſayde Marques, all ſaue the caſtels of *Verculo* & *Carmagnolla*, the later alſo whereof they went and beſieged, & there the ſayde Marques of Saluſſes was ſlaine with a muſket ſhot.

But notwithſtanding that accident, the Marques of Guaſt toke the ſaide Caſtell of *Carmagnolla*, and entered into Piemont where hee recouered many places, which the King ſeeing, ſent a mightie armie into Piemont vnder the leading of Henry the Daulphin his ſonne, who preſented battayle to the ſayde Marques of Guaſt, which hee beeing farre inferiour in forces refuſed.

The Daulphin recouered in a manner all the places that the ſayde Marques had before taken. The king alſo himſelfe paſſed in perſon into Piemont. Whereupon by the mediation of the Queene of Hungarie the Emperours ſiſter a generall truce was concluded for three moneths as well for theſe parts as beefore it had beene for Picardie.

Cap. 13.

The Pope, the Emperour, and the king, mete at Nice in Prouince, a truce is there concluded for tenne yeares. The Emperour and the King meete at Aigueſmortes. The Empreſſe dyeth. Gaunt rebelleth. The Emperour paſſeth through Fraunce and repreſſeth the rebellion of Gaunt. The Kings Ambaſſadors are ſlayne. The Emperours vnfortunate voyage to Argier. The Turke inuadeth Hungarie.

BVT the Pope ſeeing the miſerable ſtate Chriſtendome was brought into, through the continuall warrs of theſe two great Princes, trauayled all ỷ hee could to eſtabliſh a firme peace betwene them, wherefore he intreated them both to meete him at Nice in Prouince.

Wherevnto they both condeſcended, and accordingly in Iune they all three met at the ſayde place of Nice, where the Pope endeuoured to make a finall peace betweene them, but when hee perceiued that could by no meanes bee brought to paſſe, hee concluded a truce for tenne yeares, which beeing done they all departed, the Pope to goe to Rome, the Emperour into Spaine, and the

king by Auignion to retourne into Fraunce. But so soone as the king was arriued at Auignion, hee receaued newes that the Emperour beeing at Villa Francha, would gladly againe speake with him, and that if it pleased him to come to Aigues mortes he would there meete him. The king sent the Queene to Villa Francha to visit hir brother the Emperor, and himselfe folowed after to Aigues mortes, wher the Emperour came on land, and dyned with the King, and lodged with him all night in great demonstration of loue and fraternitie. Afterward also the king went with the Emperour into his galey, where they were together a long time, & so in great amitie departed the Emperour into Spaine and the king home.

1539. In the yeare 1539. dyed the Empresse, and the towne of Gaunt rebelled against the Emperour, & sent to submit themselues to the king, who not only refused them, but also aduertised the Emperour thereof, who meaning in person to suppresse their rebellion, and knowing the iourney by sea to bee long, and dangerous, becaus tempest mought cast him vpon the coast of England, (the king whereof was his enemie) as it had done his father in times past: sent to the king, desiring him that he mought passe the next way through France, promising him the restitution of Milan for one of his sonnes, but hee besought him not to demaund any assurance thereof in writing, till hee should be come into the low countreys, least hee should seeme to yeeld the

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ſaide duchie not of his owne accord, but by conſtraint to obtaine his paſſage through Fraunce.

The king agreed to all his demaunds,& receaued him into his realme,and conueighed him through it into his owne dominions with all the honor that poſſibly mought be imagined. But after he was paſſed out of ỹ realme of France,firſt he began to temporiſe about the reſtitution of the ſaid Duchie of Milan till hee had ſpoken with his brother the king of Romaines,and afterwards flatly denied that he had made any ſuch promiſe at all, and thus was the king deluded, agreable whereunto certaine words much vſed by the Emperour in his paſſage through France,wer better vnderſtod after his ſaid paſſage by the ſequell that folowed, than whan they were vttered, for you ſhal vnderſtãd ỹ *Monſieur de Sanſſac* was appointed to attend vpon him with all ſorts of Haukes,wherein the ſaide Emperour ſemed to take great delight, eſpecially with flying at the Kight, which the French call *Voler le Milan*, in ſo much that he vſed often to aſke the ſaid *Sanſſac* whether they ſhould *Voler le Milan*.

Which after his departure out of Fraunce and his deluding of the king for the reſtitution of the Duchie of Milan,was interpreted not to be ment of flying at the Kight, but as a ieaſt the Emperour in his owne conceit made at the Kings ſimplicitie, in beeleeuing that for his paſſage through Fraunce he would reſtore the ſaid Duchie.

1540. The ſaid Emperour vnder colour and promiſe of pardoning the *Gantoys* all their offences entered with his armie into Gaunt, where he made a bludy and cruell execution of all the offendors, tooke away their weapons, ſeazed all their priuiledges, & built a Caſtle of the Abby of Saint Bauon to command the towne & hould it in awe in the nature of a citadelle. This diſſimulation of the Emperours aboue mentioned touching the reſtitutiõ of Milan ſo faithfully promiſed, gaue the king iuſt cauſe to be ielous of all his actions, and to fortefie himſelfe againſt him with as many friends as he could make, wherfore he ſent *Cæſar Fregoſe* & *Ricon* his Ambaſ-
1541. ſadors the one to the *Venetians*, ỹ other to negotiate with the Turke, who paſſing peacably through the dominions of the Emperor as the kings good brother, friend and confederate, were both ſlaine vpon the Riuer of Poe by the Marques of *Guaſt*, and that by the Emperours commaundement as the King ſayde, whoſe meaning was to haue found their inſtructions about them, and ſo to haue diſcouered all the kings ſecrets. But the ſaid Ambaſſadors for the better aſſurance, had ſent their packets an other way to Venis, & ſo the ſaid Marques fayled of his purpoſe. The king demaunded iuſtice at the Emperours hands for this wicked fact, naming vnto him the men ỹ had committed this vilanous murther, & directly prouing the ſayde Marques to haue beene author thereof. But becauſe the Emperour refuſed to doe iuſtice heerin, as reaſon was he ſhould haue done,

done, it is manifeſt that the fact was not commited but by his commaundement. In this yeare alſo the Emperor made his iourney by ſea into *Africk* purpoſing to beſiege *Argier* but his nauie was ſo toſſed with tempeſt, that with great daunger of his perſon, and infinit loſſe both of treaſure, munition, ſhips, & men, he was forced to returne home. But it had ben much more honorable for him to haue gone to aide his brother, whom ŷ *Turke* ſpoiled at this very time of the greateſt part of *Hungarie*, then to haue attempted this voiage into *Africk*, which ŷ king charged the Emperour to procede of couardiſe, alledging that becauſe he durſt not goe againſt the Turke who was in perſon in *Hungarie*, he choſe the other enterpriſe as eaſier and of leſſe daunger: But to proceede.

Cap. 14.

warrs renewed betwene the Emperour and the king. The king inuadeth the Emperour with foure armies. The Emperour inuadeth the Duke of Cleues. The king winneth Landerſey, inuadeth Luxembourg the ſecond time. The Emperor ioyned with the king of England, beſieged Landerſey, but in vaine. The cauſes why the king of England left the kings friendſhip.

THe king ſeing the Emperour returned from his voiage in *Africk*, (during the which like a Chriſtian Prince he forbare to attempt any warre againſt him) ſolicited him earneſtly to doe iuſtice for the murther of his two Ambaſſadors, and farther ſent

to Marie Queene of Hungarie the Emperours ſiſter & regent of ỹ low countries to haue the towne of S. Pol deliuered to him according to the Articles of the late truce concluded betwene the Emperour and him. But receauing vppon both theſe points an anſwer that liked him not, he determined to recouer by warr that which he could not obtain
1542. by reaſon. Wherefore he inuaded the Emperours dominions with foure ſeuerall armies. Firſt he ſent one armie vnder the leading of the Daulphin his ſonne to beſiege Perpignian in the coũtie of Rouſſilion in Spaine, ſuppoſing the towne to be worſe prouided for defence than in deede it was, and this armie did him no ſeruice, but was forced to returne home & relinquiſh the enterpriſe. The ſecõd armie vnder the leading of the Duke of Orleãs the kings ſecõd ſonne, inuaded the Duchie of Luxembourg, & toke almoſt all the ſtrõg places therof, euen Luxembourg it ſelfe.

Farther during the aboad of the Kings armie before Luxembourg, certaine bands were deliuered to the Duke of Longueuille and Martin van Roſſam, who met with the prince of Orenge comming to relieue the ſaid town of Luxembourg and ouerthrew him, and purſued him euen to Andwerpe gates, the ſuburbes alſo whereof they toke & ſpoiled & burned them, but the towne they could not take, wherefore they returned to the Duke of Orleans lying ſtill at the ſiege of Luxembourg, and ioyned themſelues with him.

But

But Luxembourg being taken the king reuo-
qued home his ſonne, whoſe back was no ſoner
turned, but the Imperialls preſently recouered all
the ſayd Duchie from the French.

The third armie vnder the leading of the Duke
of Vendoſme inuaded Artoys and ſpoiled all the
countrie, and toke diuers ſmall places, and that be-
ing done, the ſayd Duke lodged his armie all the
winter in the garriſon townes. The fourth armie
was ſent into Piemont with a purpoſe to haue en-
tered into the Duchie of Milan. But the Empe-
rour had prouided well for the defence thereof, be-
ſides that to ſtay the French from attempting aught
againſt the ſayd Duchie of Milan, the Marques of
Guaſt was ſent into Piemont to make head againſt
the French, where betwene him and Monſieur de
Langey generall of the French forces, who dyed
during theſe warrs, and afterward betwene him
and the Marſhall d'Annebault many feats of armes
but no great exploit was done, & thus theſe foure
armies ſtode the king in an exceſſiue charge and
turned him neither to honor nor profit. Notwith-
ſtanding the armie that was in Picardie vnder the
leading of the Duke of Vendoſme, winter being
paſt, put it ſelfe againe into the field and toke di-
uers places in Artoys, and namely Lilliers a little 1543.
but a ſtrong towne & likewiſe Bapaulme, & burned
thē both, finding almoſt no reſiſtāce in the coūrey,
becauſe ỹ Emperour had withdrawen all his forces
out

out of the ſtrong places, and ſent for them to ayde him againſt the Duke of Cleues, vppon whom hee made warre, and whoſe countrey hee conquered and ſubdewed at this preſent.

But the King in the meane time to withdraw the Emperour from inuading the ſayde Duke of Cleues being the kings confederate, entered with a mightie armie into the Emperours dominions & tooke *Landerſey* and fortefied it, and afterward alſo ſent the Duke of *Orleans* againe to inuade the Duchie of *Luxembourg*, who wan diuers townes in that Countrey and namely recouered *Luxembourg* it ſelfe, which was now the ſecond tyme taken by the French.

The Emperour on the other ſide being ayded by the king of England beſieged *Landerſey* fortefied by the French as you haue heard, whether the King came in perſon with a mightie armie to relieue the towne, in ſuch ſort that the two armies ioyned ſo nere together that the battell was aſſuredly looked for.

But the king hauing ſufficiently victualed and relieued the towne which was the onely cauſe of his comming, retired ſafly with his armie into France, and the Emperour ſoone after, for want of victuals, and becauſe of the continuall raine that fell, & the winter that approched, about ỹ ſeuenth or eighth of Nouember leuyed his ſiege. A man may marualye heere how it ſhoule come to paſſe that the King of England, betwene whom and the King had beene

bene ſo ſtraight a league, and from whom ſo many curteſies had proceded towards the king and his Réalme in their moſt troubles and greateſt aduerſities, ſhould now become his foe and ioyne with the Emperour (whom hee had ſo deadly hated) in the inuaſion of the kings dominions.

But you ſhal vnderſtand that this proceded partly of the king of Englands owne diſpoſition, partly through the kings fault, and partly through the Emperours cunning. Firſt as touching the King of England, trew it is that as himſelfe was a Prince of a noble and a franck minde and one that would endeuour to pleaſure his friend to his vttermoſt power: ſo if himſelfe likewiſe were not ſatiſfied in all his demaunds at his friends hands, hee was by nature apte to ſtrange himſelfe from his friend, not alwayes ſo depely conſidering as was requiſit his friends abilitie to accompliſh that which hee deſired.

And becauſe hee had ſhewed himſelfe a firme, yea almoſt an onely friend to the realme of France during the time of the kings captiuitie, and afterwards at the deliuerie of the Children of Fraunce as before mention is made, he toke it very vnkindely at the kings hand. Firſt that hee payed not his money dew vnto him, for the which he had giuen the king fiue yeares day of payment, and the payment whereof the Emperour had turned ouer vpon the king of purpoſe to ſet theſe two Princes at variance as before you haue heard.

Secondarely he was grieued that the king obtained not for him the Bull of deuorce at the Popes hãds, which he was perſwaded the king by his authoritie mought haue procured, if he had delt ſo earneſtly in that buſineſſe as friendſhip required ẏ he ſhould. Now as touching the king he fayled towards the king of England in ẏ firſt point that is the payment of his monie, through want of abilitie, for the Emperor held him in ſuch continuall wars, that he was forced to leauie extreamly of his ſubiects, & neuer could be in caſe to pay debts, & as touching the ſecond point namely ẏ Bull of deuorce, trew it is that the king after ẏ reſtitution of his children trauailed not ſo earneſtly in ẏ buſines as before he had done, either becauſe he held ſomwhat of the diſpoſition of his countrey men, *who are ſaide to remember good turnes no longer thẽ they be in doing*, or becauſe he was loth to offend ẏ Emperour, with whom he had cõcluded peace & whoſe ſiſter he had maried, or becauſe he found ẏ Pope obſtinate, or a feard to graũt the Bull in reſpect of the Emperors greatnes in Italie, or laſtly becauſe he held the caſe deſperate, eſpecially after the king of Englands reuolt from the Pope. Whether any of theſe reaſons, or all of them, or ſome other vnknowne to vs cauſed him to deale cowldly in the king of Englands buſineſſe we can but deuine, but certaine it is that the kings remiſneſſe in this cauſe mightely grieued the King of England, and diminiſhed a great part of his loue towards the king.

Laſtly

Lastly as touching the Emperour, hee vsed exceding cunning to seuer these two Princes, whose amitie hee saw to bee the countermine of all his practises and procedings.

For first hee turned ouer his owne debt to the king of England, vpon the king of Fraunce, of purpose to cast a boane betweene them to set them at variance as before you haue heard: Farther so soone as he perceued the king of Englands minde to bee a little alienated from the king, hee fayled not to doe his endeuour to aggrauate euerie small vnkindenesse, and to make a mountaine of euerie moulehill.

Beesides this hee wroate passing kinde letters to the king of England, desiring him to remember the oulde friendship that had euer beene betwene the house of Burgundie and the Realme of England, and likewise not to forget the auncient enmitie and the many quarells that were yet depending betweene England and Fraunce, adding that if any vnkindenesse had passed betweene them two in regard of his Aunts cause, it was now cleane forgotten on his part by his Aunts death, intimating farther vnto him, that if hee the sayde Emperour would embrace the king of France his friendship: the king offered to enter into league with him, and to abandon his league with the sayd king of England, or any other prince in Christendome that the sayde Emperour should mislike of.

And at ſuch times as the Emperour had theſe purpoſes in his head, hee would in apparance make ſo much of the king of Fraunce, and haue ſuch conference with him and his Ambaſſadors, and ſeeme ſo wholy in all matters to depend vpon his direction and aduiſe, that hee made not onely the king of England, but all the kings other confederats in Chriſtendome to doubt that he ment to doe as the Emperours letters reported, namely to enter into league with him, and to forſake all his other friends, and thus vnderhand the Emperour made the king himſelfe the inſtrument to cut his owne throat, and to ſeuer from him all his friends.

Whervnto I alſo adde that to draw the king of England to his partie & to ioyne armes with him, he offered him of the conqueſt of Fraunce what portion he would deſire himſelfe, and by theſe meanes was the King of England wonne from the Kings friendſhip, and ſent a Herrault to defie the King, and preſently paſſed ouer his forces to ioyne with the Emperour before Landercy as alreadie you haue heard. But to returne to the matter.

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Cap. 15.

The Turke ioyned with the kings forces, take Nice in Prouince, the Emperour entereth into Cambray. Furſtembergs ſucceſſe in the duchie of Luxembourg. The Engliſh ſpoyle the Countrey of Bouloynoys. The warres in Piemont, and the battayle of Serizoles. The Emperour recouereth Luxembourg, hee and the King of England inuade Fraunce. The King of England winneth Boloyn, peace betwene all theſe Princes. The death of the Kings of England and Fraunce.

He King ſeeing him ſelfe thus inuaded by the Emperour and the King of England, was forced to pray in ayde of the Turke, who ſent his nauie to ioyne with the Kings in the ſiege of Nice in Prouince, and the towne they tooke & therein executed great crueltie, but the Caſtle they could not take, wherefore they retired themſelues.

The Emperour on the other ſide by cunning entered into the towne of Cambray, and in appearance left them in their auncient libertie, but indeede ſo brideled them, by a citadelle which he

cauſed the Citizens thẽ ſelues at their owne charge to build, and into the which he put a gariſon of his owne ſouldiours, that he brought them to plaine ſlauerie and bondage. Farther the ſayd Emperour ſent alſo Williã Earle of Furſtemberg with an army to recouer Luxembourg, who recouered diuers places in the countrey, & went and layed his ſiege before Luxembourg it ſelfe, but hearing of the prince of Melphes cõming to ſuccour the towne, he leuyed his ſiege & retired into Allemayne, & the Frẽch recouered all the places that before they had loſt. But the Engliſh on the other ſide ſpoiled and forraged all the countrey of Boulonoys. The king hauing ſuccoured Luxembourg, ſent an army into Piemont vnder the leading of the Earle of Aughien a moſt valiant yong prince, who wan diuers townes there & in the Marquiſat of Saluſſes from the Marques of Guaſt generall of the Emperours forces, &
1544. went and beſieged Carignan, whether the ſaid Marques with ỹ army Imperiall came to leuie the ſiege, but the French at a place called Seriz oles, gaue him battaile and ouerthrew him, & ſlew 7000. of his armie and tooke 2000 priſoners. After the which battaile the ſaid Monſieur d'Aughien toke Carignan and diuers other townes in Piemont & in the Marquiſat of Montferrat. But on the other ſide the Emperour with a huge armie inuaded the Duchie of Luxembourg, and recouered Luxembourg the chiefe Citie thereof, and diuers other townes, and namely S. Diſier, which laſt was takẽ with great difficultie

ficultie,& long defēded it ſelfe againſt the Imperial armie. This yeare alſo the Emperour & the king of Englād being cōfederated together,inuaded France with ſo great forces,ỹ it is reported aboue 80000. mē to haue ben in both their armies. Their purpoſe was to haue ſacked Paris,as vndoubtedly they had done, if the king of England had marched forward according to his promis to the Emperour, & had not ſtayed at the ſiege of Bouloyne,by meanes whereof the Emperour ſeeing his armie to be in diſtreſſe of victualls, & that the Engliſh armie marched not forward to his ſuccour according to their agrement, concluded peace with the king and retired his forces out of Fraunce. In the meane time the king of England wan Boloyne which was yelded to him by Monſieur de Veruins the fourth of September,which being done the king of England returned home and landed at Douer the firſt of October.

Notwithſtanding the next yeare after many ſkirmiſhes and feates of armes done betwen the french and Engliſh as well by ſea as land, peace was treated off betwene theſe two Kings, and in the ende after many difficultiees oncluded,but not proclaymed before Whitſonday being the thirteenth of Iune 1546. & thus God miraculouſly preſerued the Realme of Fraunce,which vndoubtedly had ſtode in great daunger, if God had not put into the king of Englands head to ſtay at the ſiege of Boulonie and not to march forward to ioyne with the Empe- 1545.

Emperour as hee ought to haue done, which his error in all apparance was the preſeruation of the Realme of Fraunce.

1546. The Emperour hauing made peace with the king entered into warre againſt the Proteſtants of Germanie, and both he & they ſent to king Frances for ayde, but he refuſed to giue ayde to eyther of them, promiſing to be an indifferent friend to both.

The eight and twenteth of Ianuarie folowing died Henry king of England, which newes the king tooke grieuouſly when he heard it, as well becauſe of the great good will that had been betwene thē, as alſo becauſe the king was in hope to haue made a firme league with him, & laſtly becauſe they two hauing beene almoſt of one yeares and of one cōplexion, he foreſaw his owne ende to draw neere. Notwithſtanding after the ſayd king of Englands death, he renewed the league lately made betwene them twaine, with king Edward king Henryes ſon, and not long after dyed alſo himſelfe at Rambollet the laſt day of March in the yeare 1546. after the French accompt, who begin not ẏ yeare till Eaſter, hauing liued 53. yeares & reigned two and thirtie and three moneths, and ſixe dayes.

This was a Prince endued with many excellent parts, eſpecially magnanimitie, curteſie and liberalitie, and farther ſo great a patron, louer, and aduauncer of learning, that he may iuſtly be called the father & founder of good letters. What his fortune

was

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was in this world may eaſely be gathered out of his Hiſtorie, wherin it doth appeare that ſhe was more froward then fauourable vnto him, but one great grace of God he had, that no aduerſitie was able to diminiſh the magnanimitie of his minde, beſides that he was of an excellent memorie and exceding eloquent in his owne tongue.

HENRY THE SECOND of that name King of Fraunce.

Cap. I.

King Henry commeth to the Crowne, The Emperours warres in Germanie. The Engliſh inuade Scotland. The rebellion of Guyenne.

TO King Francis the firſt ſucceded his onely ſonne Henry the ſecond being eight & twentie yeares of age, in the very beginning of whoſe reigne the Emperour (as before you haue heard in the ende of king Francis his reigne) was entered into a warre in Germanie againſt the Proteſtants 1547.

namely the Duke of Saxonie, and the Lantzgraue of Heſſen, and diuers other Princes and townes confederated with them againſt him, perſwading the Pope (who ſent him ayde in theſe warrs) that his quarel was Religion, but to ŷ princes Proteſtãts of Germanie, many of ŷ which were in his Camp & aytled him, he pretended that he made warr vppon them for their rebellion, although in truth neither of both theſe were the cauſe motife of this warre, but his owne ambition, for his purpoſe was by vſing the Germanies help againſt the Germaines, ſo to weaken both parts, and in the meane time ſo to plant garriſons of Spaniards in the ſtrong places of the countrey, that in the ende he mought make the eaſier conqueſt of the whole. And ſuch ſucceſſe he had at the beginning of theſe warrs, that he toke the Duke of Saxonie priſoner, & made the Lantzgraue come & yeld him ſelfe to his mercie, but with this condition that he ſhould not be detained in priſon, which article the Emperour ſo gloaſed with a Spaniſh expoſition, that, that notwithſtanding he empriſoned him, alleadging that the article mentioned onely perpetual empriſonment. The Palſzgraue alſo and the Duke of Wirtemberg and diuers other Princes and free Townes ſubmitted them ſelues to him and with their money bought their peace.

You haue heard before how Henry the eight king of England dyed a little before king Francis, and left behinde him Prince Edward his ſonne, a childe

childe about tenne yeares of age, the ſayed King Henry before his death had practiſed a marriage in Scotland betwene the ſayd prince his ſonne afterward called Edward the vj. and the heyre of Scotland being about foure yeares of age, and ſo farre this matter was proceded in, that the greateſt part of the ſtates of Scotland had giuen their conſent thereunto, but after king Henrys death, by the perſwaſion of the Queene mother being of the houſe of Guyſe, and by the practiſe of the French faction (who could not endure this vniting of theſe two Realmes by ỹ ſayd mariage) the treatie made with king Henry was diſauowed, and a practiſe ſet on foote to beſtow this yong Princes vpon the Daulphin of Fraunce, for the which cauſe, the Engliſh men entered into Scotland with a mightie armie, & ſpoiled all the countrie, whom the Scotts encountering with all their forces at a place called Muſcleborow, were ouerthrowen and a great number of them ſlayne, in September this yeare 1547. after the which victorie the Engliſh men tooke manie Caſtles and ſtrong places, and entered as farre as Edemborough the chiefe Citie of the Countrey, and fortified Hedington a ſtrong Towne, where what happened & what iſſue theſe warres had, hereafter you ſhall heare.

The Emperour hauing ended his warres aboue mentioned in Germanie, and eſtabliſhed the *Interim* which was a forme of Religion to bee obſerued till the aſſemblie of a generall counſell came 1548.

downe into the low countries, leading the Duke of Saxonie and the Lantzgraue with him as it were in triumph, to the no ſmall griefe of diuers Princes of the Empire, eſpecially of Duke MAVRICE ſonne in law to the ſayde Lantzgraue, as the ſequell ſhall well declare. About this tyme alſo the Prince of Spaine the Emperours ſonne came out of Spaine into Italie, and from thence to Bruxelles to his father beeing honorably receaued in all places through which he paſſed.

But the Realme of Fraunce beeing deliuered from forrayne warres, beeganne to bee vexed with domeſticall ſeditions, for a great rebellion was rayſed at BOVRDEAVX and through all GVIENNE and XAINTOIGNE, for a newe impoſition increaſed vppon Sault, for the appeaſing whereof the Conſtable and Monſieur d' Aumalle were ſent into thoſe partes, who puniſhed very ſharply them of BOVRDEAVX becauſe they had ſlaine the kings officers and commited many diſorders, and tooke from them all their priuiledges, and condemned both them and other townes that had offended in great ſummes of money, and ſo appeaſed the tumult.

Cap. 2.

The King aydeth the Scots against the Englisſh, hee inuadeth the Countrey of Boulonoys. The Queene of Scots is caried into Fraunce. Paule the third dyeth. Iulius the third ſuccedeth, peace betwene England and Fraunce.

YOu haue heard how the laſt yeare the Engliſh men were entered into Scotland, as farre as *Edingbourg* and had ouerthrowen the Scots at Muſcleborow, for the which cauſe the Scots ſent into Fraunce for ayde, and the King knowing how preiudiciall it ſhould bee for him and his Realme to ſuffer the Engliſh men to neſtle in Scotland, ſent thether an armie of 6000. men vnder the leading of *Monſieur d'Eſſe, Strozzi,* the *Rhingraue*, and others, who made head againſt the Engliſh men and much endamaged them, & wanne Hedington which they had fortefied from them, while in the meane time their nauie conueighed the young Queene into Fraunce, notwithſtanding the Engliſh nauie that lay vpon the Sea to ſtoppe their paſſage, purpoſly to haue ſurpriſed the ſayde young Queene and to haue brought hir into England, but the French nauie eſcaped them and ariued ſafly in Fraunce.

After the conueighing away of the young queene the king reuoqued d' Eſſe, and ſent de Thermes a valiant ſouldier and a wiſe man to take the charge of his armie in Scotland, willing him to buſie the Engliſh men on that ſide, while the French forces entered into the Countrey of Boulonoys, for notwithſtanding that peace had beene concluded (as before you haue heard) betwene king Francis and king Henry before their death, and afterward confirmed alſo betwene the two Realmes: yet that notwithſtanding the French perceauing the Realme of England to be vexed with ſeditions becauſe of the alteration of Religion: vſed that opportunitie, and beſieged Bouloyne but could not take it, notwithſtanding diuers other ſmall peces held by the Engliſh in the countrey of Boulonoys namely Boulonberg, Hambletow, and Montlambert, and diuers other they toke. This yeare alſo the tenth of Nouember died Pope Paule the third, to whom after three moneths diſſencion in the Conſiſtorie ſucceded Iulius the third, and this yeare alſo in December died Margaret queene of Nauarra ſiſter to king Francis, a Lady of an excelent ſpirit.

1550. But after theſe wars aboue mentioned had thus paſſed as you haue hard ſince ỹ beginning of this kings reigne betwene ỹ French & Engliſh nations as well in Scotland as in Boulonoys: both parts diſpoſed thẽſelues to peace. England was afflicted not onely with forraine warrs, but alſo with domeſticall ſeditions of the commons, and diſſentions among the nobles

nobles,& the French king was entered into practiſe againſt the Emperour, both in Italie with Octauio Prince of Parma,and in Germanie with duke Maurice and diuers other Princes, who hated the Emperour deadly for his extreame tiranie vſed againſt the liberties of their country. Wherefore the King meaning to attempt ſomewhat againſt the Emperour was the more inclined to make peace with England,thereby to haue all cleere on that ſide of Fraunce. Both the Realmes therfore being thus diſpoſed to concord,their commiſſioners met & concluded peace with theſe cõditions. Boloyne was reſtored to the French, for the which they payed to the king of England 400000. crownes. The king of England promiſed to marie Elizabeth the eldeſt daughter of Fraunce,afterward wife to Philip king of Spaine. Both Engliſh and French departed Scotland which was ordained to be gouerned by one of their owne nation, and both the Kings were made knights each of others order.

Cha. 3.

The warres of Parma and Mirandula. The kings nauie ſpoyleth diuers Holandiſh ſhippes. The Turke winneth Tripoli.

THe king hauing thus eſtabliſhed peace on that ſide of his realme began to attend to his forraine practiſes againſt the Emperor as well in Italie as in Germanie.

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1551. The firſt attempt that he made againſt the Emperour was the warre of Parma in Italie, which began vpon this occaſion: Petrus Aloiſius Franeſius ſonne to Pope Paule the third had giuen him by his father with the conſent of the conſiſtorie of Cardinalls Parma and Placencia in exchaunge of other lands, and was created Duke thereof.

This Peter the tenth of September in the yeare 1547. was ſlaine in his owne houſe not without the conſent of Ferdinando Gonzaga gouernour of Milan for the Emperour as it was thought. For preſently vpon his death the ſaid Ferdinando came to Placencia, and entered into it, and placed a garriſon in it to the Emperours vſe, and farther alowed Giouanni Aguzzolo who killed the ſayde Peter, with his owne hands, twentie ſouldiours for his guard. Octauius Peters ſonne and ſonne in law to the Emperour (for he had married the Emperours baſe daughter widow of Alexander Medices duke of Florence) demaunded of the Emperour againſt Gonzaga iuſtice of his fathers death, and that Placentia mought bee reſtored to him againe, but receauing frō him no thing but delatorie anſwers, & fearing to be ſpoiled of Parma as alreadie he was of Placentia: hee ſought for ſuccour at the hands of Iulius tertius newly choſen Pope, who miſliking the Emperours greatnes in Italie, perſwaded Octauius to put himſelf vnder the protection of France, not ſo much regarding Octauius good thereby

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as hoping by this meanes to set these two Princes at variaunce, which hee accompted the onely preseruation of his owne estate. But the Emperour on the other side beeing exceedingly offended with this reuolt of Octauio to the French, practised with the Pope to claime Parma as ỳ right of the Church, and to excomunicate Octauio as the Church rebel, promising him if he would so doe, that hee would enter into these warres and besiege Parma, and restore it to the Church if it were recouered.

Wherevpon the Pope respecting his owne profit more thē his credit or the goodnesse of the cause: vtterly abandoned Octauio and ioyned with the Emperour in this warre. But the king hauing receaued Octauio into his protection and that by the Popes owne perswasion, promised to defend him both against the Emperors ambition and violence, and likewise against the Popes trecherous inconstancie, who as you haue heard being reuolted from Octauio, ioyned with the Emperour in this warre in hope to recouer Parma for the Church, wherefore the king fortefied Parma and manned it, and likewise Mirandula, the Earle whereof fearing continually to be surprised by Gonzague, ioyned with the French, and receaued into the towne certaine French bands sent thither out of Piemont by the marshal Brissac. Gonzague on the other side by the Emperours commaundement went and besieged Parma but all in the Popes name, for neither would the Emperour seeme to attempt any thing against

the King, but onely to aide the Pope in a iuſt cauſe, neither would the King ſeeme to attempt any thing againſt the Emperour, but onely to ayde Octauio beeing vnder his protection in his iuſt cauſe.

But this diſſimulation betweene theſe two Princes held not long, for as *Monſieur d' Andelot* paſſed through the Emperours dominions in Lombardie with certaine bandes of men, to put himſelfe into Parma by the Kings commandement, notwithſtanding that they paſſed quietlie without harme doing as in their friendes country, yet was the ſaid *d' Andelot* ſtaied priſoner by the Imperialls and iuſtefied for a good prze, wherevpon the King charged the Emperour with breach of the truce and beegan to make warre vpon him on all ſides.

A man may thinke the King was not well aduiſed to enter into this warre for Octauios cauſe, in whom being the Emperours ſonne in law he could repoſe no aſſured truſt, and who hee mought aſſure himſelfe vpon the reſtitution of Placentia would alwaies be ready to giue him the ſlip, & ſo in deede he did being reſtored therevnto in the yeare 1556. But you muſt know that the king vſed this matter but as a coulour to prouoke an open warre betweene the Emperour and him, as hee was ſure it would in the ende, and the which thing he principally deſired, both becauſe hee was yong and naturally enclined to martiall affaires, and alſo becauſe hee hoped while the Emperour was buſied with the Princes of Allemaine, with whom the king had

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good intelligence, to recouer the duchie of Milan, in the which as alſo in diuers other parts of Italie he had many good friends. But the warrs of Germanie had a ſpeedier end then hee expected, after the which the Emperour held him play in ſo many places, that hee had no leaſure to looke ouer the mountaines in a good many yeares after this, and ſped but euill when he toke that enterpriſe in hand as heereafter you ſhall heere. And ſo it appeereth that whatſoeuer man purpoſeth God diſpoſeth afterwards thereof as it pleaſeth him. Gonzague as you haue heard beſiged Parma, & the Pope on the other ſide, to diſtract the kings forces beſieged Mirandula.

But the King auowing the truce to bee broken, beecauſe of *Monſieur d' Andelots* impriſonment aboue mentioned, ſent to Briſſac new ſupplies into Piemont, commaunding him not onely to ſuccour Parma and Mirandula, but alſo to endamage the Emperours dominions in thoſe partes by all the meanes he mought.

Whereupon the ſaide Briſſac wanne diuers townes in Piemont & in the Marquiſate of Montferrate from the Imperialls, and put the whole Duchie of Milan into ſo great feare that Gonzague was forced for the defence thereof to abandon the ſiege of Parma & retire thether. The Pope alſo preuailed no better beefore Mirandula, but loſt many of his men before the towne, and among the reſt his Nephew *Giouanni Battiſta de Monte*.

Wherfore ſeing his hope fruſtrate for ỹ recouerie of Parma and Mirandula, and being cõſumed with the charges of the warres, and farther perceauing a new tempeſt readie to ariſe againſt the Emperour from Duke Maurice, and other princes of Germanie, with whom while the Emperour was buſied, himſelfe by the French mought be vtterly ruinated: Wherevnto I alſo adde that the king had alreadie forbidden any cauſe whatſoeuer to be remoued out of his realme to Rome, which was no ſmall blow to the Popes purſe, and farther had vtterly refuſed to ſend any of the Clergie of his Realme to the counſell of Trent or to accept that as a generall counſell, and had alſo perſwaded the Swyſſers to doe the lyke, greatly to the derogation of his authoritie pontificall: for theſe reaſons I ſay the Pope ended the warres of Parma and Mirandula, and not onely forſoke the Emperour, but alſo deliuered into the hands of the Earle of Mirandula all thoſe fortes that during the ſiege thereof had bene built at the Emperours charge, ſo that by the Popes treaſon the French held Mirandula made impregnable by the Emperours purſe. The kings nauie alſo vpon the ſea toke diuers Flemiſh and Holandiſh ſhippes of great price, and the Turke likewiſe about this time wanne Tripoly in Africk from the Emperour, which the ſayde Emperour toke very grieuouſly and attributed the loſſe thereof to the king by whoſe perſwaſion the Turke conuerted his forces thither as the Emperour ſayde.

Cap. 4.

VVarres betweene the Emperour and the Princes of Germanie. The king entereth into Germanie, hee carrieth away the duke of Lorraine, inuadeth Luxembourg, Haynault and Picardie,

YOu haue heard before how the Princes of Germanie were euell affected towards the Emperour for tiranniz ing ouer their Countrey, and eſpecially Duke MAVRICE beecauſe the Lantzgraue his father in law was ſtill held priſoner by the Emperour, for whoſe deliuerie duke MAVRICE had layde his honor to pawne, wherfore ſeing they could haue no reaſon at the Emperors hands, they purpoſed to obtaine it by ý ſword, & hauing made a firme league with the king they leuyed a mighty armie, and aſſaulted the Emperour vpon ſuch a ſodaine, that he was forced for feare of his life to flye from Iuſburg through the mountaines in the night by torchlight with a ſmall company, where in his paſſage hee had almoſt broaken his neck. A ſtraunge chaunge of Fortune, that ſo mightie and glorious an Emperour, the lyke of whom Chriſtendome had not ſeene in many hundered yeares before, ſhould be thus purſewed and that by his owne ſubiect, yea and ſuch a ſubiect as himſelfe not long 1552.

before had highly aduanced. Notwithſtanding ſoone after by the mediatiō of the king of *Romaines* the Emperours brother, peace was concluded betweene the Emperour and his Princes, and the Lantzgraue and the Duke of Saxonie were reſtored to their libertie, notwithſtanding that the later of them would not depart from the Emperour, but folowed him in all theſe trobleſome broyles, becauſe hee would not receaue his libertie by Duke Maurice his meanes.

The King on the other ſide during theſe troubles betweene the Emperour and theſe Allemaine Princes, accordingly as was agreed betweene him and the ſayde Princes, entered into Germanie, with the title of Protector of the libertie thereof, and toke Metz in Lorraine an Imperiall towne, and likewiſe Thoul, Verdun, and Nancy, and carryed away the young Duke of Lorraine with him, farther he marched as farr as Strauſbourg & Hagenau neere to Spire, where the Ambaſſadors of the Princes of the Empire came to him and gaue him thankes for his readie ſuccour in the defence of the libertie of Germanie, and ſignified alſo vnto him that they beeing now reconciled to the Emperour ſhould haue no occaſion farther to craue his ayde. Wherevpon the king withdrew his forces out of Germanie, the rather becauſe hee was giuen to vnderſtand that Martin van Roſſem had entered and ſpoyled ſome part of Campaine, and that the queene of *Hungarie* had taken *Aſtenay* a ſmall

a ſmall towne vppon the Meuze belonging to the Duke of Lorraine. Wherefore the king entered into the Duchie of Luxembourg, and wanne diuers townes there, hee toke priſoner alſo there the Earle of Manſfelde and reſtored Bouillon to the houſe of *La Marche*.

The Conſtable likewiſe by the kings commaundement entered into Haynault and Picardie and made great ſpoyle there, which beeing done, the king becauſe of the foule wether diſmiſſed his army and in great triumph returned to Paris.

Cap. 5.

The Emperour beſiegeth Metz. The Prince of Salerna reuolteth from the Emperour, and likewiſe the towne of Syena. The armie Imperiall inuadeth Picardie, Briſſac in Piemont winneth Alba. Theruenna is razed by the Imperials.

THe Emperour hauing pacefied the Princes of Germanie, leuyed a mightie armie, purpoſing at one inſtant both to recouer Metz, and to inuade Fraunce. But the king ſent to the defence of the towne Francis duke of Guyſe accompanied with ſo many noble men, and valyaunt ſouldiours, that the Emperour with great loſſe both of honor, men, munitiō & money was forced in the ende to abandon ý ſiege, which he began in *Octobet* a very

a very vnſeaſonable time of the yeare, vppon his owne obſtinate will, and contrarie to the aduice of all the Captaines that were in his campe.

When the Emperour made his approaches to the towne, two ſkirmiſhes worthie of remembrance happened, one made by the French iſſewing out of the towne vppon the Duke of Alua, in the which the ſayd Duke loſt 150. men with loſſe onely of 5. on the French part.

But to requite this ouerthrow you ſhall vnderſtand that Albert Marques of Brandembourg, who had beene againſt the Emperour in the warres of Germanie aboue mentioned, being then in pay with the king, & had euer ſithens thoſe warres ended, runne with his troupes all ouer *Germanie*, ſpoiling, robbing, and raunſoming all thoſe that he became maſter of, eſpecially, *Abbies*, Nunries, Buſhoprikes, and all whoſoeuer of the eccleſiaſticall ſtate: now ſeeing the warres open betweene the Emperour and the king, and meaning to recouer the Emperours fauour: came with his armie beeing to the number of 12000 towards the ſiege of Metz, and ſo houered vp and downe betweene the Emperours campe and the places held by the French that hee put the King in hope that hee came to his ſeruice.

But the Duke d'Aumale diſcouering his practiſes with the Emperour, ſet vpon him with certaine troupes of horſemen being vnder his leading, but to his owne coſt, for the Marques ouerthrew him

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and toke him priſoner & receaued 50000. crownes for his ranſome, which the duchie of Valentinoys the kings Minion and mother in law to the ſayde Duke cauſed the king to pay.

After this the ſayde Marques ouerthrew alſo a great conuoy of victualls comming to the reliefe of the towne of Metz, and that beeing done retired himſelfe with all his Troupes into the Emperours campe.

Farther you ſhall vnderſtand that during this ſiege of Metz, the Prince of Salerne in the Realme of Naples, beecauſe of the extreame tirannie and crueltie that Don Piedro de Toledo vncle to the Duke of Alua vſed in the Countrey whereof the ſayde Prince could haue no redreſſe at the Emperours hands turned French, as dyd alſo the towne of Siena hauing firſt razed the citadelle built by the Emperour to oppreſſe their libertie, and chaced all the Spainards out of their towne.

An other armie of the Emperours vnder the leading of *Monſieur de Reux* entered into *Picardie*, and burned many townes and vilages, and namely the Caſtell of *Foulenbray* a place wherein the king toke great delight, they wanne alſo *Heſdin* both towne and Caſtell and many other places, notwithſtanding the nineteenth of December in this very yeare *Monſieur de Vendoſme* recouered *Heſdin* and afterward all the other townes, and on the other ſide the *Marſhall* of *Briſſac* in *Piemont* wan from the Emperour the towne of *Alba*.

But to returne to the ſiege of Metz. Notwithſtanding that the Emperour vſed all warlike attempts, for the taking of the towne, and ſo cõtinually beat it with artilerie, that it is reported by ſome his batterie to haue beene heard as farre as Strauſbourg, and by otherſome aboue 22. Duch miles from the towne: yet was the induſtrie of thoſe within the towne, and the miſerie of his ſouldiours without the towne ſuch, his camp being moſt grieuouſly afflicted with the plague, famine, bluddie flux, and cold, the ſiege continewing in the midſt of an extreame winter as before you haue heard: that hee was forced to leuie his ſiege & returne into Flaunders, the ſecond day of Ianuarie 1553. after the Duch & Italian accompt who begin the yeare the firſt of Ianuarie, but 1552. after the French who begin it not till Eaſter. At his departure to the ende hee mought returne with the more ſpeede, he caſt into the Riuer a great part of his artilerie, and munition for the warres, farther hee loſt in this ſiege 40000. men, & ỹ ignominie thereof ſo much afflicted him, that he forbare all communication with men, and ſoone after reſigned the Empire to his brother and his orher ſtates to his ſonne, and put himſelfe into an Abbie in Spaine where he ended his dayes.

Such miſfortunes Princes often fall into, when they are wedded to their owne wills and reiect all good aduiſe or rather when God is purpoſed to puniſh them, and to chaunge their good fortune into bad.

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It is reported that the Emperours armie ſuſtayned ſo extreame miſerie in this ſiege, that one day as hee roade thorow his Campe, a poore ſouldier beeing miſerably afflicted with the bluddye fluxe cryed out thus to him as he paſſed by, *Thou ſonne of a mad woman how much miſerie doe I and many a thouſand more endure heere through thy ambition and wilfull obſtinacie: If thou wert not tainted with thy mothers humor, thou wouldeſt neuer haue brought vs to this ſiege, at this time of the yeare,* which words the Emperour hearing gaue no euell anſwere therevnto, but onely ſayde *good words ſouldiour this matter ſhall bee remedied ere long by,* and with that gaue the poore ſoule money wherewith to comfort himſelfe, and ſoone after rayſed his ſiege, leauing a great number behinde him ſicke, whom the enemies of very pitie ſuccoured and relieued. But notwithſtanding the Emperours euell fortune here before Metz, his armie in Picardie vnder the leading of *Monſieur de Reux* beſieged *Therouenne*, in the which ſiege the ſayd *de Reux* dyed, after whoſe death *Monſieur de Lalain* continued ỹ ſiege, & with a mine ouerthrew the fortifications, wherevpon *Montmorency* the Conſtables ſonne Gouernour of the towne, yeelded the place, and withall himſelfe and diuers other noble men of Fraunce priſoners.

Cap. 6.

The Imperialls raze Heſdin. The Duke of Arſcot is taken priſoner. The death of Edward the ſixt King of England, and of Duke Maurice. The king inuadeth the Emperour with three armies, the battaile of Renty.

He Emperour becauſe of the variance that was among his Captaines, made the Duke of Sauoye generall of his armie, who in Iulie recouered alſo *Heſdin* from the French, in the which the duke of *Bouillon* was taken priſoner, and razed the Caſtle, as the Imperials before had done the Caſtell of *Therouenne*, & buylt a new *Heſdin* in a more conuenient place vppon the Riuer of *Cauche*, which they called *Heſdinfert*.

From thence the Duke of Sauoy marched towards *Dourlans* and *Amiens*, where the Conſtable with part of the Kings armie, met with certaine of his troupes vpon the fifteenth of Auguſt, and hauing layde diuers ambuſhes to entrap them, charged them and ouerthrew them and toke priſoner the Duke of *Arſcot*, who was led to *Boys de Vincennes* neere to *Paris*, whence hee eſcaped in the yeare 1556, wherevpon the Emperour ieaſted

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of him ſaying, that he was taken like a begger and ſcaped away like a theefe.

Farther the king in perſon with a mightie armie entered into *Artoys*, and came before *Cambray*, where the Imperiall armie lay, in ſuch ſort that the battaile was looked for there, but it fell otherwiſe out, whereupon the king returned to Paris, leauing the Marſhall of Saint *Andre* to ſpoyle the Countrey.

In this yeare the ſixth of Iulie dyed Edward king of England a young Prince of rare expectation, and to him ſucceeded Marie his ſiſter Coſin germaine to the Emperour, who about Saynt Iames tide the nezt yeare maryed with the Prince of Spaine the Emperours ſonne. And the ninth of Iulie was a cruell battaile fought in Germanie betwene Duke MAVRICE, and Albert Marques of Brandenbourg, in the which the ſayde Albert was vanquiſhed and Duke MAVRICE loſt his life.

You haue heard how the king returned to Paris leauing the Marſhall of Saint Andre behinde him to ſpoyle the Countrey of Artoys. But the next ſommer the king leuied three armies, on vnder the leading of the Prince of Roche ſur Yonne was ſent into Artoys where it ſpoyled many townes & villages. The Conſtable with an other armie entered into Haynault, and the Duke of Neuers, with a third into the countrey of Ardennes and Liege, where he burned and ſpoiled all the country before him. The Conſtable likewiſe in Haynault 1554.

burnt Cymay, a towne appertaining to the Duke of *Arſcot*, *Trelon*, and *Glayon*, and tooke Mariembourg through the cowardiſe of him that defended it, with the fame of the which victorie the king being incited, came in perſon into his army, and tooke Bouuines in Brabant and burned it, and ſacked Dinand. But the Emperour leuied a mightie power to encounter him vnder the leading of the Duke of Sauoy. Whereupon the King returned againe into Haynault and deſtroyed Bins and Mariemount the Queene of Hungaries places of pleaſure, in reuenge of Folenbray in Picardie, which the Imperialls burned in the yeare 1552. as before you haue heard, & thus hauing burned and ſpoiled all Haynault, the King with his army entered into Artoys and beſieged Renty. But the Emperour with his whole force came to leauie the ſiege in ſuch ſort that a battaile was there fought betweene the king and him, in the which the ſucceſſe on both ſides was ſo equall that the victorie can iuſtlie be attributed to neither part, ſome call it but a halfe battaile. Notwithſtanding this was the battaile in the which it was firſt found by experience, that the rutters with their Piſtoles are not able to abide the force of the Launce, if they be roughly and reſolutely charged. The next day as the King was returning to the ſiege of the towne, he receaued newes that his forces were ouerthrowen in Italie, whereupon he retired and returned to Montreuil and the Emperour likewiſe to Bruxelles.

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Cap. 7.

The warres of Siena. Briſſacs ſucceſſe in Piemont. Pope Iulius dieth. Paule the fourth ſuccedeth. The French in Piemont take Vulpian. The Fight betweene the French and Flemiſh Nauies before Douer. The Emperour reſigneth the Empire and all his other eſtates.

THe ouerthrow the French receaued in Italie happened thus. You haue heard before how while the Emperour lay at the ſiege of Metz, the towne of Sienne in Italie reuolted from him, & razed the Citadelle built by him, chaſed the Spaniards out of the towne, and put themſelues into the protection of France. Wherewith he being not a little offended, after the ſaid ſiege was ended commaunded the Viceroy of Naples to ſpoile all the country of Sienne, which he did accordinglie purpoſing alſo to beſige the towne, which *Mouluc, Termes,* & diuers others ſent therher by the king for defence thereof, fortified againſt the Imperialls. The Viceroy becauſe of the reuoult that happened alſo at this very inſtaunt in the realme of Naples by meanes of the Prince of Salerna whereof wee haue ſpoken a word or two alſo in the ſaid ſiege of Metz, was forced to returne into the ſaid realme of Naples, leauing the charge of the Imperiall forces in the country of Siena to the Marques of Marignan, who being ayded by Coſmus Duke of Florence, and the Pope went and beſieged Siena.

But

But vnderſtanding that *Strozzi* with great forces was ſent by the king into Italie, and that hee had alreadie inuaded the Duke of Florence his dominions, taken diuers places from him, and was gone to batter Ciuitelle; the ſayd Marques raiſed his ſiege from before Syena, and went with his whole power to ſuccour the Duke of Florence, whereupon *Strozzi* leuied his ſiege held before Ciuitelle and marched to encounter the Marques and giue him battaile, in the which the ſayde *Strozzi* was ouerthrowen and put to flight and all his forces diſperſed. The Marques after this victorie returned to the ſiege of Siena, & neuer departed thence till he had reduced it to the Emperours obedience, by whoſe commaundement it was deliuered to the duke of Florence.

The ſayde ſiege endured till the twentieth of Aprill in the yeare 1555. But in December in the ſayde yeare 1554. Briſſac to repaire this miſfortune of *Strozzi* entered into Piemont, and toke diuers townes of great importaunce and fortefied them againſt the Imperialls

This yeare alſo 1554. the 23. of March after the French accompt who begin not the yeare till Eaſter, dyed Pope Iulius tertius, to whom ſucceded *Marcellus*, who liued but a few dayes, and to him ſucceded Cardinall Caraffa being foure ſcore yeares of age by the name of Paule the fourth,

1555. The French armie aboue mentioned vnder the leading of *Briſſac* toke *Caſſal*, & diuers other townes

in

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in the Marquisat of Montferrat, and went to besiege *Vulpian* in Piemont, which the Duke of Alua with a mightie army came to relieue as also hee did. And hauing put victuals and munition sufficient into the towne, he departed and besieged Saint Iac.

But the towne was so notablie defended by the French (for the king had sent thether great forces to succour the place) that the Duke of Alua was forced to abandon the siege & retire himselfe, presentlie whervpon the French with their whole forces returned to the siege of Vulpian, and toke it and razed both towne and castle, because it maintained none but souldiours that robbed and spoiled all the country.

About this time also the French and Flemish Nauy met vpon the Sea, neere to Douer a hauen towne in England, where was a most bloddie fight betweene them, in the which the French being put to the worse, fired their ships, thinking thereby to cause the flemings to vngraple from them, but the fire was so vehement that they had no powre to doe it, by meanes wherof both the Nauies were fired, and many ships on both sides burnt.

Notwithstanding the French being entered into the flemish ships that remained, & seeing the small number of Flemings that were in them, tooke fiue of their ships, and led them away with them.

This yeare also vpon the fiue and twentith of October, the Emperour in great solempnitie in the great hall of Bruxelles, yelded vp all his estats and

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dominions patrimoniall to his ſonne king Phillip, and the Empire to the king of Romaines his brother.

Cap. 8.

A truce for fiue yeares betweene the King of Fraunce and Spaine. The Emperour ſaileth into Spaine, and putteth himſelfe into an Abbye where hee dieth.

1556. AFter the Emperour had reſigned all his eſtats to his ſonne King Phillip, the ſaide King by the perſwaſion of the Queene of England his wife, and as ſome alſo writ by the Emperours owne perſwaſion, enclined to make peace with Fraunce, by meanes whereof both the Princes ſent their commiſſioners to meete & treat therof, who not beeing able becauſe of the ſundry difficulties to conclude a finall peace, made notwithſtanding a truce for fiue yeares, each part holding that which they had taken in the former warrs. And in this yeare the Emperour with his two ſiſters Elenor Queene of Fraunce, & Marie Queene of Hungarie ſailed into Spaine, and put himſelfe into an Abby, wher he remained till his death, which happened the one and twentith of September in the yeare 1558. One notable thing is to bee remembred

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bred of this noble Emperour, wherby we may perceaue how vaine a thing the glory of this world is. While the Emperour ſtayed at Vluſhing for winde to carie him his laſt iourney into Spaine, hee conferred on a time with *Seldius* his brother Ferdinands Ambaſſador till the deepe of the night, and when *Seldius* ſhould depart, the Emperour calling for ſome of his ſeruants, and no bodie anſwering him, for thoſe that attended vpon him were ſome gone to their lodgings and all the reſt aſleepe: the Emperour tooke vp the candle himſelfe, and went before *Seldius* to light him downe the ſtaires, and ſo did notwithſtanding all the reſiſtance that *Seldius* could make.

And whan he was come to the ſtaires foote, hee ſaid thus vnto him. *Seldius* remẽber this of Charles the Emperour when he ſhalbe dead and gone that him whom thou haſt knowen in thy time enuironed with ſo many mightie armies and gardes of ſouldiers, thou haſt alſo ſeene alone, abandoned, & forſaken yea euen of his owne domeſticall ſeruants, and that hee whom thou haſt ſerued ſo manye yeares hath alſo ſerued thee and borne the candle downe before thee, I acknowledge this chaunge of fortune to proceede from the mightie hand of God, which I will by no meanes goe about to withſtand.

Cap. 9.

The truce for fiue yeares is broken by the Popes practiſe. The Duke of Alua inuadeth the Church Dominions. The Duke of Guyſe entereth into Italie, and the King inuadeth the King of Spayne in diuers other places. The Queene of England proclaymeth warre againſt the French.

1557. YOu haue heard how a truce for fiue yeares was concluded betweene the Kings of Fraunce and Spaine, but it was broken before the expiration of one yeare, vpon this occaſion which you ſhall now heare. The Pope being an enemie to the Spaniard, gaue forth whether falſly or truely it is vncertaine, that the Colonneſi who alwayes haue beene and yet are Imperiall, made ſecret aſſemblies againſt him in Rome, for the which cauſe ſome of them hee empriſoned, ſome hee baniſhed, and ſeazed all their lands and goods into his owne hands. The Imperials ſay that this was but a quarell picked to them by the Pope, becauſe hee had ſecret intelligence with the king of Fraunce, & perſwaded him to attempt the recouerie of the Realme of Naples, as well therby to abate the Spaniards greatnes in Italie, who held *Naples*, *Milan*, & *Siena*, & diſpoſed of

of the ſtats of Genoua & Florence as of his owne: as alſo hoping if the French had good ſucceſſe in Italie, that ſome part of the bootie would fall to his ſhare, which hee was the more deſirous of, becauſe he was a Neapolitaine borne himſelfe. But howſoeuer it were, the *Colonneſi* being thus iniuried complained to king Philip and deſired his ſuccour, who ſent the Duke Alua to their ayde, yet offering the Pope any reaſonable conditions of peace, which he vtterly refuſed, and ſent to the king and the duke of Ferrara being his confederats for ſuccours, but before they could arriue, the duke of Alua inuaded the Church dominions, and toke *Oſtia* & *Paleſtrina* and much diſtreſſed *Rome*. But the King with all ſpeede ſent the Duke of Guyſe with a mightie armie into Italie, who entering into *Lombardie* tooke *Valentia* in the duchie of Milan & put a gariſon into it, on an other ſide alſo the French inuaded Artoys and ſpoyled all the Countrey, they beſieged *Douay* but could not take it. Notwithſtanding *Lens* they toke and burned it. Farther the kings forces in Piemont tooke *Valſiniere* and *Cairas*, and thus the fiue yeares truce concluded the yeare before helde not one yeare, great cõtrouerſie is betwene the French and Spaniſh, which of the two Princes firſt brake the truce. The French ſay the Spaniard firſt brake it by inuading the Pope, whom the king as an obedient ſonne to the Church was bound to defend. But the anſwere herevnto is eaſie, for beſides that the inuading of the Pope being an indifferent

friend to both the Princes could not bee a breach of the truce towards the French king: it is alſo moſt certaine that the firſt iniurie proceded frō the *Pope*, towards the king of Spaines friends and cōfederats, and therefore the French were not to ayde him in an euell cauſe. But admit the ayding of the Pope were no breach of the truce: yet the King ought not to haue proceded farther then to ſend the *Pope* ayde, but hee inuaded king Philip before he tooke weapon in hand, in Milan, in Piemont, in Artoys, and in Flaunders, which could not bee other then a flatte breach of the truce. But to retourne to the warres of Italie. The Duke of Guyſe by the Popes perſwaſion, and vppon promiſe of ayde from him, was paſſing with his armie towards the realme of Naples with purpoſe to inuade it. But ſeeing the Duke of Alua to make head againſt him, and being alſo diſapoynted of the ayde promiſed him by the Pope, he was forced to retire with his armie, being in very pore eſtate and curſing the Pope and all his trecheries. While theſe matters thus paſſed in Italie, the Queene of England by hir huſbands perſwaſion entered into an vnneceſſarie warre with Fraunce, for ſhe ſhould haue done much better to haue continued as ſhee began a mediater for peace then vpon no occaſion to become the French kings enemie, but ſhee ſped accordingly.

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Cha. 10.

The King of Spaine taketh Saint Quentin. The battaile of Saint Laurens in the which the Conſtable is ouerthrowen and taken priſoner. The duke of Guyſe is reuoqued out of Italie. The Pope maketh peace with the king of Spaine. The French take Calais. The marriage of the Daulphin. The French take Theonuille.

BVt to proceede the king of Spaine, ſeeing him ſelfe thus inuaded vpon a ſodayne, leuyed a mightie armie of Duch Flemiſh and Engliſh, and went and beſieged Saint Quentin a ſtronge towne in Vermandoys, for the defence whereof the Admirall of Fraunce Gaſper *Chaſtillon*, with diuers bandes of men put himſelfe into the towne. But his brother *d' Andelot* iſſewing out of Perona with 15. enſeignes of footmen, purpoſing to doe the like, was defeated. Notwithſtanding the king tendering greatly ỹ ſaftie of the towne, ſent the *Cõſtable* to ſuccour it with an armie of 16000. foot, and 4000. horſe, who vpon Saint Laurence day very earely in the morning, by certaine boates which he had brought with him vpon cartes, put *Monſieur d' Andelot* by the riuer with certaine bands of footmen into the towne.

But

But King Phillips army as the ſaid Conſtable retired, charged him, brake him, defeated his forces, ſlew 2500 of his men with the loſſe onely of 50. on their part, and tooke him priſoner with two of his ſonnes, and likewiſe the Dukes of Montpenſier and Longueuille, the Marſhall of Saint Andre, the Rheingraue, and diuers other great perſonages.

Wherevpon the King preſentlie reuoqued the Duke of Guiſe with his forces out of Italy, & commaunded the Duke of Neuers to leauy a new army.

In the meane time King Phillip tooke Saint Quentin by aſſault, and tooke priſoners therin the Admirall, and *d' Andelot* his brother, but *d' Andelot* ſoone after eſcaped away. The King of Spaine wan alſo Catelet and Han and diuers other places. The Duke of Alua on the other ſide in Italie tooke diuers places from the Pope, who in the end ſeeing the Dukes forces ſo great that he came without reſiſtance euen to Rome gates, and that the Duke of Guiſe in verie poore eſtate was reuoqued home into Fraunce: made peace at Caui with King Philip (contraty to his promiſe made to the French King) and obtayned better conditions of him than he deſerued, and among the reſt of the conditions this was one that the Duke of Guiſe ſhould returne home in ſafetie, and he & his armie bee well intreated whereſoeuer they paſſed through king Philips dominions, which was all the recompence the French receaued at the Popes handes, for the great loſſes

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losses they had receaued in Italie by his meanes, such commonly is the ende of all vnneceſſarie warres.

The King being much grieued with theſe his manifolde loſſes, and ſuppoſing his honour to be ſtayned if he atchieued not ſome enterpriſe that might counteruaile theſe his miſfortunes, ſo ſoone as the Duke of Guiſe and Strozzi were returned with his forces out of Italie by ſea, and *Monſieur d' Aumalle* by land, ioyned to them a great army of Swiſſers and Almaines who vnder the leading of the ſaid Duke of Guiſe were ſent to beſiege Calais in the verie middeſt of winter.

Strozzi not long before the comming of the army thether, had beene brought in diſguiſed apparaile into the towne by a French man an inhabitant thereof, and had veiwed all the fortifications both within the towne and without, and the gariſon within it for the defence thereof, which was very weake, and to ſay the truth the ſaid Strozzi was the onely author of this enterpriſe.

They began the ſiege the firſt day of Ianuarie, and tooke the towne the morrow after twelfth day, and ſoone after alſo Hams and Guyſnes, and all that the Engliſh helde on that ſide the ſea.

In Aprill following Frauncis the Daulphin maryed Marie daughter and heire of Iames the fift King of Scotland, & in Iune following the French beſiged Theonuille, held for an impregnable towne in the Dutchie of Luxembourg. Yet notwithſtand-

ing they tooke it, but in that ſiege was Peter Strozzi ſlaine to the Kings great griefe, for he had beene a moſt valiant and expert Captaine.

Cap. 11.

The French inuade Flaunders and ſacke Dunkerke, they are ouerthrowen in their retrait to Calais. The Engliſh Nauy taketh Conquet. Peace betweene the Kings of Spaine and Fraunce and Elizabeth Queene of England. Bourg and other Councellours of the law are ſent to the Baſtile. The Kings daughter is maried to the King of Spaine. The King is ſlaine at the iuſts.

BVt the King ſuppoſing this reuenge of his loſſes not to be ſufficiẽt as yet, determined to attempt farther. Wherfore in the beginning of Iulie he ſent *Monſieur de Termes* to inuade Flaunders, who tooke Dunkerke and burned it. But the Earle of Egmont leuying an army of 12000. foote and 3000 horſe, met with the French as they retired towards Calais vpon the ſandes betweene Dunkerke and Grauelin, where he charged them, and by the helpe of the Engliſh Nauy, which by chaunce ſailed at that time cloſe by the ſhoare, and diſcharged their great ſhot into the middeſt of the

the French troups, they were defeated and Termes himſelfe taken priſoner, to the great aſtoniſhment of all Fraunce, which in fower yeares ſpace had receaued three great ouerthrowes, the firſt in Italie, the ſecond at Saint Quentin, and the third this heere mentioned.

And thus the King not beeing contented with a reaſonable reuenge, but ſeeking to recouer all his honour, loſt euen that which hee had in part recouered before, and put both himſelfe and his Realme into greater daungers than euer heeretofore they had beene in.

Termes had left behinde him three enſeignes of footemen to ſpoile and fier Dunkerke, who being in the middeſt of their blouddie execution, were all ſurprized by the Burgundians and cut in peeces. The Duke of Guiſe hearing of this ouerthrow retired into Picardie, and held himſelfe in places of ſafetie.

After this victorie the Engliſh Nauy conſiſting of 100. ſaile of ſhips and 20000. men, and 20. great hulks ioyned with them, inuaded Bretaine and toke Conquet, but partlie by the force of the countrey that came downe vpon them, & partlie by tempeſt, they were forced to returne home with ſpeed. King Phillip being encouraged by this his good ſucceſſe and many victories, leuied a mightie army, and encamped neere to Dourlans in Picardie beeing a French towne, his whole force was 30000. foote, & 15000. horſe, all his ſouldiours being well paied.

The king on the other ſide neere to Amiens, leuyed a great armie, but ſeemed not willing to hazerd an other battayle, conſidering the loſſes hee had alreadie receaued. Notwithſtanding in the ende both the Princes to auoyde the effuſion of Chriſtian blood enclined their mindes to peace.

The two and twentith of Ianuarie Charles Duke of LORRAINE maryed the Ladie Claude the kings younger Daughter, and the Februarie after, peace was treated of at Cambreſis betweene the two Kings and ELIZABETH Queene of England latelie ſucceded to the Crowne of that Realme by the death of hir Siſter MARIE, who dyed the ſeauententh of Nouember 1558.

The Commiſſioners agreede reaſonably well about euerie thing ſaue CALAIS, which King Philip would haue in any caſe reſtored to the Engliſh againe, and the French would by noe meanes part with, which matter was ſo whotlie debated betweene them, that all the treatie had aſſuredlie broaken of, if newes had not beene brought from the Queene of England, that ſhee was contented to accept of the peace, with theſe conditions, that at eyght yeares ende Calais ſhould bee reſtored to hir agayne or fiue hnnfiftie thouſand crownes in lieu thereof, for aſſuraunce whereof ſhee ſhould haue delyuered

vnto

vnto hir foure hoſtages of the nobilytie of Fraune ſuch as ſhee would demaund.

This article beeing agreed vpon peace was concluded beetweene theſe Princes the third of Aprill, and ſolemply proclaimed with great ioye: 1559.
And King Philip maryed ELIZABETH the Kings eldeſt Daughter promiſed beefore to CHARLES Prince of Spayne King Philips ſonne, and the Duke of SAVOY Philibert maryed MARGARET the Kings ſiſter.

Thus the king hauing concluded peace to his great comfort with all his enemies, and beetrauthed his Daughter to the king of Spayne, by meanes of the which allyaunce hee aſſured him ſelfe of an euerlaſting amitie with that Prince: beganne to embrew his handes in the bloud of the LVTHERANS, and committed BOVRG and foure other Iudges of the Law to MONTGOMERIE Captaine of his Guarde, who ſent them priſoners to the Baſtile, where they were layde in yrons.

The only cauſe of their empriſonment was, for that they had delyuered out of priſon certayne Lutherans, and had forborne to publiſh the kings bloudy edicts till a generall or a nationall councell ſhould take order in ſo wayghtie a cauſe.

This beeing done, the king in great triumph departed to his Daughters mariage, who was

maryed to king Philip by his Deputie the Duke of Alua, who repreſented the king his Maſters perſon in this caſe: which beeing accompliſhed the king gaue himſelfe to ſports and paſtimes, and the eight and twenteth of Iune entered into the Liſts to iuſt, and continewed ſo long therein, and ranne ſo many courſes three dayes together, that with exceſſiue trauayle his whole body was become ſtiffe, wherevppon diuers of the nobilitie and eſpecially the Queene his wyfe beſought him to runne no more, the rather becauſe that night the Queene had dreamed that ſhee ſaw him wounded to death, & diuers other prognoſticatiõs of his death are alſo written which I ouerpaſſe. But he refuſing all perſwaſions, & deſpiſing his wiues dreame, & all the other prognoſtications, entered againe into the liſtes, & ranne diuers courſes excellently well, for he was a perfect man at armes. At the laſt he called foorth Montgomerie, the ſelfe ſame that had caryed Bovro and the other foure Councellours to priſon, as before you haue heard. Montgomerie had runne diuers courſes the day before, & had fayled in them all, for the which cauſe hee was loath to come forth. But being conſtrained by the king, in the ende foorth he came being reſerued by God to giue one ſound blow at the laſt, to counteruaile all his faylings before: For as the king and hee met together with great violence a ſplenter of Montgomeries ſtaffe which brake all to ſheuers, ſtrake the kings head.

head-peece full vpon the viſard, which being vnbuckled either through negligence, or becauſe the king would haue it ſo, meaning to make this his laſt courſe, flew vp, in ſuch ſort that one of the ſpléters ſtrake the king full in the right eye and entered into his very braine, which put this poore Prince to extreame paine. Vpon the ninth of Iulie he cauſed the mariage of his ſiſter & the duke of Sauoy to bee accompliſhed without any pomp, which ſhould not haue bene ſolempniſated till eight dayes after, and the next day he dyed of the ſayde hurt. The wound ſoone made an ende of his owne life, but his realme hath bled of that wound euer ſince, & the blood is hardly ſtenched as yet. This king liued one & forty yeares, and reigned twelue yeares and 3. moneths, and tenne dayes.

Thus haue I continued as compendiouſly as I could, the Hiſtorie of Fraunce frō *Charles* the eighth till the death of *Henry* the ſecond, namely til the beginning of their owne ciuill broyles and diſſentiōs which becauſe they cōtaine nothing but murthers, maſſacers, trecheries, treaſons, and no orderly diſciplined warres, are nothing pleaſaunt for mee to write, nor I thinke acceptable to any man to reade, & much leſſe fit to be annexed to the martiall actes of thoſe Princes, whom I haue here before in this Hiſtorie treated of. Notwithſtanding if any man ſhall take pleaſure in writing them, I had rather hee handeled ſuch a bucherly argument then my ſelfe.

The

Cap. 12.

The concluſion of the Hiſtorie.

Ow to conclude this Hiſtorie, can we haue any more notable examples than theſe heere aboue mentioned to proue that mans cogitations are vaine, and all his thoughts wicked, for if you conſider how all theſe Princes toſſed and turmoiled themſelues with continuall warres, what infinit treaſures they conſumed, what ſlaughters they made of their ſubiects, what ſacking and burning of townes, defiling of yong Maidens and Virgins, murthering of women and Children, with all ſuch like miſchiefes as be appendant to the warrs, and that is worſt of all, charging their owne ſoules with manie promiſes and oathes which they neuer ment to performe when they ſware them, neither performed at all when they had ſworne them.

And if we farther conſider how little they haue effected and brought to paſſe of their owne deſires by all theſe their bloddy Martiall actions, with the which they troubled the world by the ſpace of many yeares: we cannot but confeſſe and ſay with the Pſalmiſt. *Hee that dwelleth in the Heauen ſhall laugh, the Lord ſhall haue them in deriſion.* For firſt of all conſider well the example of Lodouic Sforce ſurnamed the

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More Duke of Milan, hee poiſoned his nephew to obtaine therby the ſaid Duchie, and ſet all Italie on fier by calling in the French to eſtabliſh him therin, but himſelfe was within 5. yeares after taken priſoner by the French, and put into a dongeon wher he miſerablie ended his life, his eldeſt ſonne Maximilian being reſtored to the ſaid Duchie of Milan by meanes of the Swiſſers, the Pope, and the Venetians, was within three yeares after likewiſe taken priſoner by the French, and in Fraunce ended his daies.

Afterward his other ſonne Francis was eſtabliſhed in the ſaid Dutchie by the Emperour Charles, but with ſuch ſlauiſh conditions that he rather deſerued the name of a noble ſlaue than an honourable Prince, and in the end died of poiſon as it was thought, and was the laſt of this wicked race of Sforces, & after his death the Emperour ſeazed all the Duchie of Milan into his owne hands whoſe race holdeth it yet, and ſhall doe ſo long as it pleaſeth God: And all theſe miſeries fell vpon the ſaid Lodouic and his ſonnes within the ſpace of 34. yeares.

Now way likewiſe the example of Pope Alexander the ſixt, and Valentinus Borgia his ſonne.

The ſaid Valentine in his fathers life time obtained ſo many conqueſts in Italie, ſome by armes, ſome by crueltie, ſome by treaſon and trecheries, ſome by periurie, and by all other wicked meanes that may be imagined, that all Italie ſtoode in feare

of him, and he was growen to ſuch a pride in himſelfe, that hee gaue *Aut Cæſar aut nullus* for his deuiſe.

The Father poiſoned himſelfe with the ſame wine that he had prepared for the poiſoning of diuers cardinalls his enemies, and ſo fell himſelfe into the pit which he had digged for others, and the ſon after his fathers death was ſpoiled by Pope Iulius of all that he had conquered in Italie, and the King of Fraunce toke from him all his eſtates that he held in Fraunce.

Wherefore he fled to Conſalue vnder his ſafe-conduct, and remained with him a while at Naples in great kindnes in outward apparance.

But ſoone after by King Ferdinands commandement, hee was ſent priſoner into Spaine by the ſaid Conſalue, who alſo tooke from him, the ſafe-conduct that he had giuen him.

In Spaine he was empriſoned in the Rocque of *Medina del Campo*, from whence by cunning he eſcaped, and went into Nauarre, where hee liued a while in very baſe and miſerable eſtate, and in the end was there ſlaine.

The Venetians likewiſe for hatred they bare againſt Lodouic Duke of Milan aboue mencioned, called Lewis the twelfth into Italie to conquer the ſaid Duchie, and had for their part of the bootie the countrey of Guiradadda deliuered vnto them by the King.

But ſoone after the ſame king toke it from them againe,

againe, & became their deadly enemie, ſo that notwithſtanding all their charges employed in thoſe warres and diuers other ſince: yet hould they not at this day one foote of ground in Lombardie more then they did before thoſe warres began, and in other parts of Italie leſſe.

Againe fower kings of Fraunce ſucceſſiuely, namely CHARLES the eight, LEWIS the twelfth, FRANCIS the firſt, & HENRY the ſecond, by the ſpace of three ſcore yeares and better, made continuall warres in Italie, with infinit expences of money, toyle of themſelues, and the death not of ſo few as a hundered thouſand of their ſubiects, for the duchie of Milan & the realme of Naples, and what haue they gotten in recompence therof, onely this that they hould not at this day one foote of Land in neither of both thoſe countreys.

Likewiſe Charles the Emperour who was ſo ambitious a Prince that hee thought to haue ſwalowed vp both Fraunce and Germanie, was chaced out of both thoſe countries with great ignominie, and was neuer able to hould no not one pore towne in either of both thoſe realmes, & in the end through moodineſſe of his euell ſucceſſe, gaue a deffiance to all the world, and dyed in an Abby among a companie of Monkes.

Laſtly king Henry the eight who was ſo noble a Prince, and obtained ſo many conqueſts in Fraunce both in his youth and in his age, what hath he left to his poſteritie in that Countrey, for

his infinite charges employed in thes[e] not one towne, no nor one foote of Fren[ch] These examples I thinke may suffice to rea[d] ces to bee wise, and not to attempt amb[i] vnnecessarie warrs, seeing the sequell that co[m] therof, but to liue peaceably at home, to ente[r] the good will of their neighbours by all the go[od] meanes they may, to se iustice done among the[ir] subiects which is their principall charge, and esp[e]cially to ground all their actions upon God, who [is] the guyder of all their enterprises, and the giu[er] all good successe. Happie is the Prince that [so] gouerneth his subiects and happie are the subiect[s] that liue vnder such a Prince.

FINIS.